

UCS rescue bid laying: TUC to see Davies

By VICTOR KEEGAN

A delegation of union leaders led by Mr Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC, will meet Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, to discuss Upper Clyde Shipbuilders amid increasing fears that the rescue plan for the shipyards may prove to be stillborn.

Mr Davies, who is expected to launch a successful operation for the whole of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders were fading yesterday, presented an outline of his plan to Sir John Eden, the Minister for Industry, which lasted two and a half hours.

At the meeting, Mr Kelly refused to comment, apart from issuing a brief statement saying that the Government had promised to study his proposals carefully and, at the same time, continue with its own plan to form a new company based

Dismay over pay claim

By KEITH HARPER

A huge wage claim for million engineering workers was received yesterday which has caused dismay among employers.

The claim, put forward by Mr Scammon, president of the United Union of Engineering Workers, asks the Government to concede a substantial increase in pay for its members on a minimum basis of 10 per cent. This would give them weekly rates of £20 and £25 respectively.

Mr Scammon said the claim was a "substantial" one, but that it was not a "wild" one. He said the claim was a "substantial" one, but that it was not a "wild" one. He said the claim was a "substantial" one, but that it was not a "wild" one.

only on the Govan-Lintholme yards. The statement added: "In these circumstances, Mr Kelly, while maintaining his interest in the Clydebank yard, is awaiting the outcome of this consideration before having any further discussion with the liquidator."

Later, at a press conference, Sir John Eden refused to be drawn on whether the Government might accept Mr Kelly's proposals. He emphasised that they would need careful study for a few weeks.

However, there was little in what he said that could be interpreted as encouraging for the Kelly plans. He admitted that there was no new proposal in them which had not already been considered and rejected by the "four wise men."

Mr James Sharp, financial adviser to "Cash Down Kelly" (as he is known on Clydeside), described the situation as being one of "suspended animation," but confirmed that they might still be interested in buying the Clydebank yard which specialises in drilling rigs if the Government goes ahead with its own scheme.

Mr Scammon also emphasised that they had demanded a deal without strings. "We believe the place for productivity bargaining is in the shop floor," he said. Mr Denby Bamford, the EEF's president, told Mr Scammon that he had enormous difficulty in relating the claim to economic reality. It would mean an increase of not less than 10 per cent on top of the labour costs without taking into account the claim for equal pay. It would more than eradicate the profits of the engineering part of the industry, and there was not the slightest hope of our conceding the claim as it stood.

limbing licence for French?

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, August 26

Pierre Mazeaud, UDR, the ground: One hour's flight costs 2,000 francs. Theoretically, the person or persons rescued are liable for the cost, which often enough they are unable to meet. For members of the French Alpine Club, insurance is included in the price of their subscription.

Mazeaud's initiative has inspired by a series of 68 people have been rescued in the Alps this year. 47 of them on Mont Maudit, and 100 injured, which compare with 33 last year and 28 in 1969. The rescue service has been criticised for its lack of security. Falling and sudden drops in temperature are among the hazards which Alpine guides are concerned with. They are concerned with the kind of equipment which makes young people set off on difficult expeditions at the moment they arrive in the mountains, when they are not fit, and lack respect for the changes of weather. Experts note that only a few of holiday climbers in the mountains are provided with a guide before they set out. A mountain rescue, is carried out in cooperation with the CRS, a mountain division of the gendarmes. It costs 140 to get a helicopter off



Thousands of people line the funeral route as police horses lead the cortege at the funeral of Superintendent Gerald Richardson in Blackpool yesterday. Behind the cars loaded with wreaths, more than 500 policemen march in procession. The superintendent was shot during a raid on a jeweller's shop on Monday

Trial is kept secret

AN UNNAMED African is facing an unknown charge on undisclosed evidence inside a sealed courtroom in Rhodesia—probably the country's first entirely secret trial. The conditions were imposed by the magistrate at Karoi, Mr G. Rose, "in the interests of public order and safety."

Grounded

HUNDREDS of Westland Aircraft workers will lose jobs because the company is closing a helicopter factory at Hayes, Middlesex. Details page 12.

Soaring £

THE POUND rose briefly yesterday to a 2.45 dollars level, the highest since devaluation in 1967.

Palace coup

PRINCE RAINIER and Princess Grace's three children each won races in Monaco's yearly family swimming competition, with help from mother. The former Grace Kelly, aged 41, won her relay leg, enabling her son Albert, aged 14, to clinch the race.

Tour off

THE CRICKET COUNCIL has postponed for a year the tour of India and Pakistan. The need for giving leading players "a break" is offered as the reason. John Ariotti, page 17.

Police cue

POLICE were called to investigate claims by a student nurse that another nurse beat patients with a billiard cue at St Margaret's, Great Barr, a hospital criticised by the Hospital Advisory Service for using patients as labour.

Ulster internment failed, says Wilson

Mr Harold Wilson said last night that his remedy for the present situation in Northern Ireland was to call a conference at Lancaster House or Marlborough House with all the British political parties and all the Ulster parties and interests.

Mr Wilson accused the Government of moving right over into the Ulster Unionist camp and ending the bipartisan approach to the problem. Speaking on BBC radio's "The World Tonight," Mr Wilson reminded his interviewer, Mr Douglas Stuart, of Mr Heath's "ill-tempered" reply to Mr Lynch's suggestion for a conference and said, "I think by goodwill of all the British, European and Parliamentarians, including those from Northern Ireland, and with a very full discussion with those in the south, it's got to be settled."

Mr Wilson considered that internment alone had failed because it had been unaccompanied by political initiative. He said "I believe that if they were going to use special powers which are contrary to the Human Rights convention and if they felt and could prove to Parliament that it was necessary, it should have been accompanied by some political initiative."

He said that the decision to implement internment should have been taken while Parliament was still sitting and added, "Even if it works, there are many signs that they have not got the people they were looking for—then it can only work if there is a new hope brought into the situation in relation to a political initiative. He repeated his request for the recall of Parliament and when asked whether he thought it would do any good he replied "I think there would be many people who would like to hear the cool voice of reason coming from either side of the House of Commons."

Mr Wilson said that he would not have introduced internment while Parliament was not sitting. He also mentioned that extremist Protestants had not been interned. "I believe, first, with internment, and secondly, with the petulance and bad-tempered reply from Mr Heath to Mr Lynch, and with the sheer refusal to consider a political solution at this time, the present Government has departed from the bi-partisan policy and I think it's our job and Parliament's job to get it back on the rails again."

"I deplore the fact that repressive measures—however necessary—are being taken without the constructive measures of some moves towards a political solution."

Mr Wilson accused the Government of going further and further into a blind alley and added: "Very many of the people, the minority who are looking to Britain, to preserve an even hand between the two factions in Northern Ireland are losing hope, and it would be a deplorable thing if they were driven into the arms of extremists."

Mr Wilson, however, turned down Mr Lynch's suggestion to abolish Stormont and explained: "This can only be done if its acceptable to the people of Northern Ireland as well as Southern Ireland. I don't think the abolition of Stormont of itself is going to solve the problem. What we want is some commonsense and some give and take and a decision to stop living in the past."

Other Ulster news, page 6.
Leader comment, page 8.

Man is held in village swoop

By PETER HARVEY

The Flying Squad yesterday captured one of the two men wanted in connection with the shooting of three policemen at Blackpool on Monday. But the other, Joseph Sewell, was still at large and the target of a massive hunt in Central London.

More than 170 detectives, many of them armed, were last night focusing the search for Sewell on Soho and the West End. Other armed squads raided dozens of addresses in South London and the East End. Police marksmen were also standing by.

Yesterday's arrest took place after "a small army" from the Special Branch, Scotland Yard murder squad, the Midlands Regional Crime Squad and Lancashire CID descended on the village of Stoneleigh and the Royal showground, near Leamington Spa.

The arrest was made about an hour after Superintendent Gerald Richardson, the officer killed in Monday's shooting, was buried in Blackpool.

Preparations for the raid were started at about midday yesterday when a Midlands Regional Crime Squad was told that a house which had stood empty for some time appeared to be occupied.

Detectives conducting raids in London also turned up more information about the movements of one of the wanted men.

Men from the Flying Squad and the other groups were disguised as holidaymakers and workmen and stationed on all roads leading to the village and showground. Others began to mingle with the crowds at the showground while a team of armed detectives moved into woods adjoining the house. With marksmen covering all exits from the showground and house, the police moved in.

The man was found in the crowd, watching a pony club event in which his daughter was thought to be taking part. The house did not figure in the arrest.

Although he has not been officially named, it is understood that the man is a Charles Douglas Haynes, from London. Last night he was being taken to a prison.

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Porn team denies a split

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

UNDEPRAVED and uncorrupted after a two-day study of pornography in Denmark, Lord Longford's private inquiry team returned home last night. Lord Longford himself brought back a stack of dirty books which, bowing to the interests of straight research, the Customs officers did not confiscate, although they delayed the party for 10 minutes by examining many of the magazines.

The team also returned with what was described as a number of "healthy disagreements" about their impressions, but insisted unanimously that there had been no split. Both Mr Gyles Brandreth and Miss Sue Peden said they had different views from Lord Longford, but would be staying with the commission.

"When the commission was set up there was a theory that we were all Lord Longford's stooges. Our differences of opinion show that this is not the case," Mr Brandreth said.

Lord Longford said the visit made him slightly more apprehensive about what might happen in London if restrictions on pornography were removed.

If people here have the opportunity to see live sex shows which in Copenhagen often involve audience participation, many would be against any further liberalisation of the obscenity laws, he predicted.

It was the audience participation which surprised him and forced him to leave a live show: "There were three courses open to me: one, to participate, second, to sit there making it plain I detested it, or three, to clear out—and I took that course," he said. His colleagues, who, Lord Longford said, stayed "with heroic stoicism," agreed that while Copenhagen was not "a sex-sodden city, the blatant display of pornography was discreditable."

The excursion seems to have proved nothing either to the pro- or anti-porn factions. Miss Joan Bourne, who broadly favours minimum restrictions, said that it had been "inevitable" rather than relevant or useful. Lord Longford, though he prefers time to mull over his conclusions, said that pornography was not of much interest to the Danes. Their annual consumption was reckoned to be the same now as it was eight or nine years ago.

But at least the visit has demonstrated to the self-appointed inquirers—the diverging opinions of the experts. Yesterday they were told by Copenhagen's deputy police chief that he doubted if there had been a real drop in some categories of sex crimes. This conflicts with the findings of Mr Berl Kut-

OVERSEAS NEWS

Kaunda takes a cool look at challenge from Kapwepwe

From DAVID MARTIN: Lusaka, August 26

President Kaunda is meeting with great coolness the challenge posed by the resignation from his Cabinet of Mr Simon Kapwepwe. He said today he would surrender office only on the demand of the Zambian people, and that he had no intention of meeting Mr Kapwepwe's demand for a general election. While Mr Kapwepwe, the former Vice-President who left the Cabinet on Saturday, was organising his challenge in a new opposition party Dr Kaunda was starting a 10-day holiday in the Luangwa National Park, hundreds of miles from Lusaka.

In his first public comment on the crisis, Dr Kaunda told me at Luangwa: "When I write my memoirs this is going to be a very interesting period. I will hand over only when the people say I am no longer suitable, and not because Simon says I should. He has told people in my home district that Welensky once ruled here and he has gone away, and that Kaunda will go too. Let us see. The next election is due in 1973, and Dr Kaunda intends to keep to schedule."

Dr Kaunda said the basis of his political differences with Mr Kapwepwe lay in Mr Kapwepwe's demand that he should purge the ruling INL party, the army, the police, the Civil Service, and other institutions. The President sees this as a threat to his concept of a democratic mass party, and argues that the people are not ready for this.

Mr Kapwepwe argues Dr Kaunda is inept in keeping on

politicians long discredited. Even some of Dr Kaunda's staunchest supporters agree with Mr Kapwepwe over this.

Dr Kaunda is inclined to minimise the political differences while Mr Kapwepwe naturally exaggerates them. But the danger is inter-party violence on a large scale, particularly on the Copper belt, with petrol bombings, mob violence and riots which have in the past characterised Zambian politics.

Dr Kaunda said he hoped the "alliance" between the African National Congress and the new United Progressive Party of Mr Kapwepwe did not force him to ban the parties or detain their leaders. He would prefer to defeat them politically.

The "alliance" between the UPP and the Congress led by Mr Harry Nkumbula is a marriage of convenience and as usual in relationships of this kind, the foundations are shaky. Neither Mr Kapwepwe nor Mr Nkumbula seems likely to succeed to the other as leader of the "merger" they casually talk of, but which is unlikely to come about.

The "alliance" consists of little more than sharing offices and the determination to bring down Dr Kaunda. Mr Kapwepwe has supported Dr

Kaunda totally on his policies towards southern Africa. Mr Nkumbula has leaned heavily towards the policy of the Malawi President, Dr Banda.

As Mr Kapwepwe sees it, they will cooperate where they can find common ground. But in reality there is little of that. Mr Kapwepwe can count on support in the Copper Belt and the Northern Province, and probably from dissatisfied elements in urban areas who complain of rising prices, shortages, and lack of housing.

But Dr Kaunda is the only one of the three with a national political base, and he knows it. Of the 110 seats in Parliament, Mr Nkumbula's party holds 19. Mr Kapwepwe's UPP might win another 20 in the Bemba block. But that is in the future, for today the UPP has no money or organisation.

Dr Kaunda ended the interview by pointing to a big elephant which emerged from the bush 40 yards ahead of us. The animal seemed much more immediately threatening than Mr Kapwepwe in Lusaka.

But that is today. In a few months Dr Kaunda may find the threat of Mr Kapwepwe far greater than he is prepared to concede at present.

Indonesian acclaim for Juliana

Jakarta, August 26

The visit of Queen Juliana, and her husband Prince Bernhard, to the former Dutch colony of Indonesia, marks the end of years of impaired relations between the countries. It is the first visit to Indonesia by a Dutch monarch.

The warm welcome at Jakarta airport was led by President Suharto who fought as Lieutenant colonel in the Indonesian struggle for independence.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Malik, told Dutch journalists yesterday that the visit symbolised the goodwill of Indonesia and the Netherlands in cementing relations.

Malik was present today to greet the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Norbert Schmelzer, who is accompanying the party.

Security precautions kept the crowd to about 2,000 plus 1,000 special guests who lined up along more than 100 yards of red carpet on the tarmac. Thousands more stood five deep along the road leading from the airport, cheering and waving Indonesian flags.

The Dutch flag flew on the route to the Merdeka Palace alongside huge portraits of the Queen and Prince, and of President and Mrs Suharto.

The Queen was cheered as she stepped from a jet aircraft of the Royal Dutch Airlines. The welcome to her showed no bitterness over the 350 years of colonialism. — Reuter.

Visit by nuclear ship off

By MICHAEL LAKE

The West German nuclear-powered ship, the Otto Hahn, is not coming to London in October, in spite of protracted negotiations because the Federal republic will not issue the owners with what amounts to a "green card" or an international insurance certificate.

As a result the Government has approached several other governments to try to arrive at a new international convention which would allow nuclear-powered ships to visit other countries. The existing Brussels nuclear convention on such ships has been signed by only three Governments, none of which has nuclear ships.

The obstacle is that the Brussels convention requires inspection of visiting ships as a safeguard against the leakage of radiation and no government with a nuclear capacity is prepared to allow any other authorities to inspect its installations.

In 1964 the USS Savannah which is nuclear-powered docked at Southampton but only because the US Government took the responsibility of guaranteeing the ship's safety.

The 14,000-ton ship was supposed to visit Tilbury between October 5 and 15 to embellish the meeting of the international maritime consultative organisation.

Multiracial convention opposed

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 26
The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, has rejected as "totally unnecessary" a multiracial national convention to decide South Africa's future political direction, as proposed yesterday by the Zulu leader, Chief Buthelezi.

The Minister said the Government knew precisely which direction to follow, it had no need to seek a policy, there was no uncertainty about South Africa's political future, and there was thus no need for a national convention.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, significantly, has declined to comment "at this stage" on Chief Buthelezi's call. Two Opposition parties, the United Party and the Progressive Party, the chairman of the South African Indian Council and the Coloured Persons Representative Council (both Government-created apartheid institutions), and the Leader of the Opposition in the Coloured Council have all backed Chief Buthelezi's call.

Mr Roy Swart, chairman of the Progressive Party's national executive, said: "The Government consistently claims to be having dialogue with non-white leaders, yet Mr Botha's instant 'No to Chief Buthelezi's suggestion would hardly be a better example of what the word dialogue does not mean."



Women's Lib supporters who marched around City Hall and down Wall Street in New York yesterday to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the granting of women's suffrage

Lib loses to a labourer

New York, August 26
Thousands of Women's Lib supporters gathered in New York today to celebrate Women's Rights Day and to protest against inequality of the sexes.

The women, demanding equal pay, equal work, jobs for all women who want them, and quality child care, planned to take part in an extensive programme of rallies, marches, and protests. Events today—the fifty-first anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States—began with the Mayor, Mr John Lindsay, reading an announcement from the steps of

the city hall proclaiming Women's Rights Day. During the morning the women handed out mock awards to the presidents of 10 New York advertising agencies that produced the year's "most unwanted advertisement."

A small group entered the gallery of the stock exchange and unfurled a large banner before being hustled out by security guards. But men appeared to outnumber women by about three-to-one at the junction of Wall Street and Broad Street in the financial district where the protests met.

The only excitement occurred when a middle-aged liberationist engaged in a

spirited exchange with a construction worker perched on the George Washington statue outside the US Treasury building.

The woman's remarks were lost in bursts of cheering which greeted every belated comment the construction worker made.

"What you need is a man," he cried to the woman, to the laughter of the crowd of about 4,000 people. "What you all need is a man," he said.

The exchange ended with the worker commenting: "I gotta go to work now... you want to come along and see what men are really like?" — Reuter.

Father fears for Soledad lawyer's safety

San Quentin (Calif.), August 26

The father of missing lawyer Stephen Bingham said today that his son may have unwittingly become part of a "crazy conspiracy" which touched off the escape attempt at San Quentin prison and now is being "held involuntarily."

Alfred M. Bingham, a Salem, Connecticut, lawyer, said in Berkeley that he fears for his son's safety, and that the younger man already may have been the victim of foul play.

The younger Bingham, a 26-year-old Berkeley activist, was the last man to visit black revolutionary convict George Jackson before Jackson used a gun at San Quentin on Saturday.

Twenty minutes later Jackson was dead. The bodies of

three guards and two white inmates, beaten, garrotted, slashed and shot to death, were found inside a cell block.

The elder Bingham said his son may have become "inadvertently a part of a desperate conspiracy — not really desperate but, in some respects, rather crazy."

If so, Bingham said, "it seems quite logical that his knowledge of who they are even though he might have inadvertently been an innocent party might indicate he is being held involuntarily until this situation is clear."

Bingham said he did not know who else might have been involved. He noted that the young woman who accompanied his son to the prison on Saturday gave the Berkeley Black Panther chapter head

quarters as her address, but said that "did not mean the Panthers were involved."

Bingham said if he could contact his son he would ask him to come out of hiding. "I'm only a parent of a young man who got involved in something he clearly didn't understand," he said.

Bingham called his son a "romantic," dedicated to non-violence, who gave him a copy of Jackson's book "Soledad Brother" as a Christmas present.

San Francisco a hearing for the two surviving "Soledad Brothers" erupted into a shouting melee today when the mother of one of the prisoners began screaming at the Judge. Police used clubs to clear the courtroom. — UPI.

Italy may subsidise political parties

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 26

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat Whip in the Chamber, has sought the support of his counterparts in other parties for a project which would call for all political parties to receive a State subsidy.

The idea, discussed for more than a decade, was put forward in a letter. This may mean that the project will have official support from the Roman Catholic party.

Signor Andreotti's plan

would call for each of the 11 parties now represented in Parliament to receive a lump sum of 500,000 lire, as well as an additional 33p for each vote received in the last general election.

The Christian Democrats, the largest party, would benefit by more than 29 millions annually. The Communists, the second party, would get 26,000,000. The smaller parties, such as the neo-Fascist MSI, would receive 11,000,000. The total annual cost would be about 226 millions.

At present the parties pretend they survive on popular support from members' contributions. In reality, they are a joke. Though no party publishes a budget, even for campaign expenses, all receive subsidies from major and minor industrial concerns.

The former president of an industrial giant said recently that when he moved into his office he was presented with a cheque book with sums already written in, for the next regular payment to the parties.

The Communist requires all its MPs and MPs to give a percentage of their wages, according to party's coffers, to party newspapers and magazine money.

The only sound argument against State financing of parties, which pretend would mean making books to inspection by State and smaller parties in a of which already has two ideologies.

Papadopoulos reinforces one-man rule

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, August 26

The new Cabinet announced today by the Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos, confirmed his position as undisputed ruler of Greece and delivered the coup de grace to the majority of the army colleagues with whom he seized power in April 1967.

Besides remaining Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos retains the key portfolios of defence and foreign affairs, as well as adding the new one of Government Police. This last Ministry is responsible for all fields of Government action and as a result the other Cabinet posts have been formally reduced to the role of mere administrators—a position they have long been in in practice. In spite of this Mr Papadopoulos is taking few chances. Thirteen Ministers and 11 new Under-Secretaries have been brought into his Cabinet as technocrats rather than individuals distinguished for their independence. The two most important will be George Perzopoulos, a former director of the public power Corporation who will be Minister of National Economy, and four previous Ministers, and Orestis Viakas, who will be in charge of all transport problems.

None of them had an active political background before the coup in spite of the fact that Papadopoulos has long been under pressure — not least from the Americans — to bring politicians into his Cabinet. In recent months he has seen a stream of lesser politicians and promised that he intended to lead the country to democracy.

He was expected to include some of these minor figures in his new Cabinet as a piece of window dressing. His new Cabinet is not merely a proof of his continued intransigence where foreign pressure is concerned but also the final stage in a long process in which he has been setting up a completely one-man rule.

The officers who took up the posts have gradually seen themselves being elbowed into the background, in particular the two who have long held the senior positions, former commander Brigadier Patrakos and artillery Colonel Makrazos.

In his new Cabinet Mr Papadopoulos has finally kicked these two upstairs, depriving them of their responsibilities as Ministers of Interior and Coordination. From today they are merely Vice-Presidents under Mr Papadopoulos, a more than usually honorary position.

The young Turks of the so-called Revolutionary Council behind the coup, who had become Under-Secretaries have also been reduced to impotence. Once separated from their units they lost grip of their power. Now four of them have been dismissed altogether and another five, including the hard-liner Ladas, appointed to the new post of regional commander.

Israelis to tour Russia

Moscow, August 26

A group of six Israelis arrived here today for discussions on their strained relations with Soviet Union and on the East situation.

The group, representing various elements of the Qion spectrum in Israel, were invited by the Soviet Peace One of the party's chairman, Dan Ron, who is also chair of Hebrew Literature Tel-Aviv University, Western correspondent Moscow Airport. "At least is a gesture of friendship towards part of Israeli, if not towards the Government itself." Other members of the group include Israeli Communist Party and a trade union of group, to visit Riga, Latvia, capital of the Baltic republics of Latvia, Lithuania, which both relatively large Jewish minorities.

Four Jews were tried earlier this year against anti-Soviet propaganda. The group said it also had visit Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

The peace committee's official connection with Soviet Government and not certain that they would be received as government officials.

The members of the group are all critics of the Government of Mrs Meir. Israelis have visited the Union since diplomatic relations were broken in 1960 most were Israeli Communist Party members. — Reuter and UPI.

Strike at museum

The staff of the Museum Modern Art in New York went on strike in protest against the dismissal of 38 colleagues. Their union, the Professional and Administrative Association, says only weeks' notice was given. The staff had been working for the year have been allocated

TELEVISION

Late late culture: Gunther Schuller's Kafka-based opera centres on a man whose unknown persecutors have unknown motives. Simon Estes leads, Felicia Weathers, Herincx, Remedios in support ("The Visitation," BBC-2, 10.10). Earlier, Raymond Huntley joins the residents in "Misleading Cases" (BBC-1, 8.30). Repeat-wise, "Summer Review" includes Alan Bennett's brilliant send-up of K. Clegg remembering Berenson (BBC-2, 8.30).

BBC-1

- 1.0 p.m. Dyal Done: Quiz
- 1.30 Watch with Mother.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.30 Racing from Goodwood.
- 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.0 Play School.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Score with The Scaffold: puzzles and quizzes.
- 5.25 Boss Cat.
- 5.30 News.
- 6.0 London This Week.
- 6.20 Tomorrow's World.
- 6.45 We Want to Sing.
- 7.15 The Virginian.
- 8.30 Misleading Cases: "Tiger in your Bank."
- 9.0 Nine O'Clock News.
- 9.20 It's a Knock-out.
- 10.35 24 Hours by David Dumbleby.
- 11.5 First Time Out: The Wherehouse La Mama, London.
- 11.55 News.

BBC-2

- 11.0 a.m. Play School.
- 7.30 p.m. News.
- 8.0 Get the Drift: mild and bitter humour.
- 8.30 Summer Review: Film Extras: Alan Bennett visits Bernard Berenson, The Tribal Image, and Solar Plexus.
- 9.20 Cousin Bette: Delilah and her Handmaid.
- 10.5 News.

10.10 "The Visitation": an opera by Gunther Schuller with Simon Estes as Carter Jones.

ITV

- 2.55 p.m. Clay Pigeon Shooting.
- 3.20 Living Architects: Eric Zingalong.
- 3.40 Zingalong.
- 3.55 Who Were the British? 1: "The Conquerors."
- 4.25 Skippy.
- 4.55 Secret Squirrel.
- 5.20 Follyfoot.
- 5.50 News from ITN.
- 6.0 Riptide.

LONDON (Weekend)

- 7.0 p.m. The Sky's the Limit.
- 7.30 Cribbins.
- 8.0 The FBI: "The Tunnel."
- 9.0 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.
- 10.0 News at Ten.
- 10.30 Police 5.
- 10.40 Film: "The Old Dark House," with Janette Scott, Robert Morley, Joyce Grenfell.
- 12 midnight On Reflection: Christopher Smart.
- 12.25 a.m. A Likely Story: "The Bible's not a Book."
- ANGLIA: 4.0 p.m. Anglia News.
- 4.30 Yoda for Health.
- 4.50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea.
- 5.30 News.
- 6.0 About Anglia.
- 6.35 Crossroads.
- 7.0 The Sky's the Limit.
- 7.30 Glamour 71.
- 8.0 Hawaii Five-O.
- 9.0 Kate.
- 10.0 News at Ten.
- 10.30 The Name of the Game.
- 12 midnight Reflection: Canon Edward McBride.
- CHANNEL: 3.15 p.m. Holiday Scotland.
- 3.45 King's College Hospital—Medical Computer Project.
- 4.0 Zingalong.
- 4.20 Puffin's Birthday Greetings.
- 4.40 Gilligan's Island.
- 4.55

Land of the Giants. 5.50 News. 6.0 Chances. 6.10 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 Kate. 9.0 News at Ten. 9.30 News. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Film: "Bachelor Party." 12.5 News and Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV): 3.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.40 Women Today. 4.50 Zingalong. 5.35 News. 6.0 ATV Today and Sports Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 Hawaii Five-O. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Film: "The Third Secret" with Stephen Boyd, Jack Hawkins, Richard Attenborough and Diane Cilento.

NORTHERN (Granada): 4.10 p.m. News and Peyton Place. 4.40 Thunderbirds. 5.35 Newsday. 5.30 News. 6.0 Newsday. 6.25 The Saint. 7.25 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 The Hidden Face. 8.25 The Odd Couple. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 Zingalong. 10.30 News. 10.40 Film: "The Murder Game." 12.55 Close.

SOUTHERN: 3.35 p.m. Action 70. 4.00 Mothers' Union. 4.10 Yoga for Health. 4.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.40 Women Today. 4.50 Houseparty. 4.55 Magic Clock. 5.30 Crossroads. 6.35 Skippy. 7.0 Polyfoot. 7.30 News. 8.0 Day by Day. 8.50 Scene South-east (Channels 10 and 56 only). 9.30 Albert and Victoria. 10.0 The Sky's the Limit. 10.30 Inside the Walls of Folsom Prison. 10.40 News. 10.50 Kate. 11.0 News at Ten. 11.30 The Name of the Game. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.0 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.0 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.0 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.0 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.15 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Nixon told to expect no concession from visit to Peking

Hongkong, August 26

Mr James Reston, vice-president of the "New York Times," said here today after a week's visit to China, that Mr Chou En-Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, was particularly interested in the psychology of President Nixon. The President is expected to visit Peking before May.

Mr Reston, asked at a news conference what Mr Nixon might gain from his visit, said: "A cynical answer is re-election. In the present political situation of our country, an accommodation with Peking could be a decisive factor. But he is going to get no concessions from the People's Republic."

Paris, August 26

The primary Chinese concern was a possible invasion by the Soviet Union. Defence measures were being undertaken in Peking and other cities. "It was emphasised to me many times that the Soviet Union had a million men on their (common) borders. We (the United States) do not have a direct threat of that kind."

Mr Reston said Chinese leaders also told him that a defence treaty with Japan was possible if Japan gave up its ambitions on Taiwan and Korea. Asked if China feared the Soviet Union more than Japan, he said there was a long-range fear in China that Japan would try to achieve by economic means what she had failed to achieve militarily in the Second World War — a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

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As the monsoon season nears its end, the Indian Army is making prudent dispositions for possible war. Reinforcements have gone to the western and Kashmir fronts. The armour is rolling from its peace stations in north central India to take up its war positions in the Punjab.

Pakistan has made great play with these concentrations. Yet the fact is that these moves are purely precautionary and that those in India — and elsewhere — who believe that swift military action represents the best way to end the continuing Bangla Desh crisis are likely to be disappointed.

In the technical military sense, war remains a feasible option for India, whether initiated by her, by Pakistan, or after an escalation of border incidents during which both sides lose control.

The Sino-Indian border is now covered by a specialised mountain army, with its reserves in the Himalayan foothills, of some 10 divisions. Although India remains at a logistic disadvantage against China because of the differing nature of the terrain on the two sides of the border, her forces are infinitely better equipped, better trained, and better positioned than they were in 1962.

The Indian Army appears confident that it can contain any threat from China's forces in Tibet — estimated at about 120,000 riflemen.

If this is the case, the Indian plains army of some 15 divisions is thus in a position to deploy to the western and Kashmir fronts a force equal in size to that possessed by Pakistan — the same one to one situation that obtained in the 1965 war — and still have left a numerically slightly superior force to use against Pakistan's 4½ divisions in East Bengal.

Qualitatively such an Indian force in the East would be markedly superior to its potential opponent. Disposed all over East Bengal in brigade and battalion packets, the Indian forces would find it extremely difficult to deploy for line battle against the Indians.

Once in the line — if they managed it — they would be decisively hampered by their lack of artillery and air support, and by the inadequacy for combat supply purposes of an already damaged transport system which would no doubt, in war, be under intensive attack by the Bengali guerrillas. A retired Indian general, thwacking the sofa smartly with his swagger stick, told me: "It would be a complete pushover, nobody questions that."

As for the western front, the Indians could expect their forces to do at least as well as in 1965, when neither side won a decisive victory but both succeeded in holding the other side's thrusts. If in a new war it turned out that one side put

From New Delhi, Martin Woollacott assesses India's military power and political intentions

Waiting for Pakistan to fall apart



in ignoring those in the Opposition parties. According to one report, Mrs Gandhi earlier this year allowed a lengthy Cabinet discussion of the war option with the sole purpose of demonstrating how crazy it was.

The arguments against war are numerous. India finds even the remote possibility of Chinese intervention, perhaps leading to the involvement of the other super-Powers, a worrying prospect. Equally unattractive to India is the UN and Great Power involvement that would arise if a war in East Bengal were to be stopped half way.

Then there is the argument that a Bangla Desh created by a force of Indian arms would be inherently unstable, that India would have to police it and perhaps, having forfeited some international sympathy, be forced to provide far more of its independence dowry than would otherwise be the case.

The war option was thus a dubious one for India even before the Indo-Soviet treaty. That treaty pushes it even further away from the realms of possibility. The vital passage in the communiqué issued after the signing of the treaty reads: "Both sides reiterated that there can be no military solution and considered it neces-

sary that urgent steps be taken in East Pakistan for the achievement of a political solution and for the creation of conditions of safety for return of the refugees which alone would answer the interests of the entire people of Pakistan."

This is so ludicrously far from the standard Indian formulation of the Bangla Desh problem as to argue that India has made important concessions to the Soviet Union.

To most Indians there is no longer any such country as East Pakistan, no possibility of any "political solution," no "conditions of safety" for refugees short of Bangla Desh independence, and no such entity as "the entire people of Pakistan."

The irony is that in its emotional recoil from Nixon's Peking initiative and from what is seen here as American perfidy in its continuing support for Pakistan, the Indians have signed up with a country whose attitude to Pakistan differs only slightly from that of the United States.

The Indians have chosen to forget their shock and amazement when the Soviet Union topped up the Pakistan arms inventory with guns and tanks

after the 1965 war. They are aware that all three super-Powers consider it important to retain influence in West Pakistan, and that Russia will even be able to present the recent treaty to that country as a Soviet curb on Indian aggressiveness.

They know that both the US and the Soviet Union choose to act as if a political solution within one Pakistan is a possibility. Why India signed the treaty in these circumstances, though it had been admittedly lying on the table for two years, remains something of a mystery. But the Indian high card in all this, they believe, is that a political settlement remains an impossibility.

As one senior Indian diplomat said: "Let them go on talking about the need for a political settlement. They won't succeed. First, because the West Pakistanis will never agree. And second, because the East Bengalis will never agree. Thus, having put aside thoughts of war, India is still apparently prepared to wait until — hopefully — West Pakistan cracks under the strain of containing its occupation regime in the east."

● Watch on the border

'Tough' for US

Paris, August 26

The former Cabinet Minister, M. Alain Peyrefitte, who has just returned from Peking, said today that China would pose "very exacting conditions" in any detente with the United States.

In an interview with "La Croix," he forecast that the results of President Nixon's trip to China would not be felt for some time. "There will be no normalisation of relations as long as the United States does not irrevocably commit itself to withdraw all its troops from Indo-China and Taiwan."

M. Peyrefitte, Minister of Science under President de Gaulle, pointed out that the two countries' objectives were opposed. China wanted to get America out of South-east Asia, while America wanted to build regimes there which would remain friendly after she left.

Extolling the French role in improved American-Chinese relations, M. Peyrefitte said President de Gaulle, shortly before leaving office, had instructed French diplomats to try to establish communication between Peking and Washington. — Reuter.

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CHRISTOPHER ROPER reviews some recent Peruvian acquisitions

Arms over the Andes

ONE of the facets of the Peruvian military government's activities has been its energetic re-equipment of the armed forces at an estimated cost to date of between \$200 million and \$300 million.

It has been little noticed partly because there has been very little publicity—a hundred French AMX light tanks, some of which appeared in the independence day parade last month are not advertised. The lack of publicity has been quite deliberate: a group of Peruvian journalists were summoned to a meeting by a very senior member of the Government recently and asked not to publish details of the country's arms purchases.

The general explained, in terms of sweetest reason, that every country had to be adequately defended and that undue publicity would only aggravate the current rise of arms in Latin America.

If one considers Peru's defence needs one thinks immediately of fisheries protection and anti-guerrilla operations. Peru has some of the richest fishing grounds in the world and claims sovereignty over waters extending 200 miles from the coast.

These waters are constantly invaded by Japanese and United States vessels and it would be very understandable if Peru were buying patrol craft and reconnaissance planes for this purpose. However, the naval arm already received or on order

—which include four submarines, two rebuilt English destroyers and the odd frigate, are unorthodox fisheries protection vessels, to say the least. No aircraft in the least suitable for reconnaissance have been purchased.

The aircraft are mostly suitable for lifting troops into battle. A Buffalito STOL/VTOL cargo/roop carrier. These could admittedly be used for servicing military development projects in the interior, but if this were the intention it is legitimate to wonder why they have been painted in desert camouflage patterns of brown and buff. Likewise at least four Hercules C-130s.

Nor are the 20-odd Mirage fighter-bombers very handy for patrolling the fishing grounds. The same may be said about the potential threat of urban or rural guerrillas. Neither the aircraft ships, nor the light tanks would have been the slightest good to the Peruvian army in its fight against the rural guerrillas in 1965.

In neither fisheries protection nor anti-guerrilla operations is the goal, it must be supposed that these very expensive weapons, which have pushed up the public external debt by around \$200 million to around \$1,000 million, are to combat some external foe.

In Peruvian terms this means Ecuador or Chile. Chile is usually the prime concern of Peruvian generals and General Enrique Gal-

legos, who commands the whole southern region of the country from Tacna, once told me that he was convinced that Peru would, sooner or later, have to fight Chile again. The last time was in 1879 when Chile inflicted a humiliating defeat on Peru and Bolivia, occupying Lima. As the century approaches, many nationalists Peruvians feel their country should be in a position to avoid any repetition.

The Peruvian generals are also aware that Ecuador's foreign exchange earnings are likely to drop shortly as a result of developing oil production. If a proportion of the new dollars are spent on modern armaments, and it is a fair bet that they will be, Peru will be seriously alarmed for the safety of those territories over which Peru's claim was only consolidated after a short war against Ecuador in 1941.

To quote from George Thayer's book on international arms trading, "The War Business": "The infusion of large quantities of arms into a country precipitates an arms race with its enemies. Large weapons purchases change the perceptions of both recipients and adversaries and stimulate the outbreak of armed conflict. Often the mere presence of arms in an area is enough to provoke a war."

There has not been a shooting war in South America since the Peru-Ecuador conflict in 1965. But Peru has been shooting at Bolivia and Paraguay

had fought themselves to a standstill in the Gran Chaco at appalling cost in money and lives.

With Washington, London, Paris and Brussels (not to mention Stockholm and Basle) all providing arms as actively as they can in Latin America, it is not fashionable to suggest that a limited war in the area is a possibility. Military attaches tend to brush off the suggestion with the probably justified "If they did not get them from us old boy, they would get them from somebody else."

If one looks particularly innocent, they then explain that the armed forces do not actually wish to use the weapons, which should be regarded as no more than expensive toys to be shown off in annual independence day parades. If one believes this, one will be wrong.

Of course, most Peruvians—Left or Right—reacted with fury in 1968-7 when the United States tried to prevent the air force from buying supersonic F-4 fighter-bombers. The Peruvians subsequently bought the Mirages.

The reasons for right-wing fury are obvious, but the left-wing too felt that the episode was one more instance of Peruvian dependence on big brother to the north. This assisted the military in its manoeuvres to get more money from the central government to buy European armaments.

Incidentally, it also pushed the military into a more nationalistic posture, con-



A Mirage fighter

cerned to industrialise Peru (in order to have their own arms manufacturing facilities), and into alliance with sectors of the traditional left.

The industrialised countries of the West are delighted with the present boom in arms sales to Latin America. One of the biggest single British banking credits to Brazil in recent years was to cover the cost of warships built by Vespers. Military hardware is expensive, easy to deliver, and its acquisition is usually decided by a few generals or admirals without interference from nervous civilians.

Peru's acquisitions in recent years are substantial but almost every country along the Andes, from Venezuela in the north to Chile in the south, has been engaged in similar if less extensive programmes. In fact Venezuela has recently decided to invest a substantial proportion of the extra revenue accruing from petroleum in re-equipping its air force.

In fact, if George Thayer is correct (and I believe he is), it is a better bet that

a limited war will be fought between two or more members of the Andean Pact countries during the next ten years than the proposed economic integration of the five countries will be a working proposition.

If and when such a war does come along, there will be a great deal of hand-wringing and head-banging in Washington and the United Nations, not least among the representatives of those governments which are at present busy equipping the probable contestants.

If any reader thinks this an alarmist account of one trend of events in the Andean countries, he should speak to one of the many military attaches that nations maintain in London and Paris, primarily for the purpose of acquiring armaments.

There are potentially divisive border disputes between Venezuela and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, Peru and Chile, and Bolivia and Chile. Watch this space.

Poor outlook for deported Soviet peoples

By our own Reporter

Neither the surviving Volga Germans nor the Crimean Tatars who were deported during the Second World War have ever been granted repatriation or the restoration of their national autonomy. The outlook remains gloomy.

This is the main message of the sixth report by the Minority Rights Group, the independent research and information trust.

The author, Miss Ann Sheehy, served in the British Embassy in Moscow from 1957 to 1959. She has been a research associate at the Central Asian Research Centre in London since 1960.

She writes that 1971 is the fiftieth anniversary of Lenin's grant to the Tatars of their autonomous republic, which was revoked by Stalin and has never been restored. Until Major-General Peter Grigorov, and other Russians, took up their cause and campaigned for the restoration of Crimean Tatars' rights, little was heard of the plight of the Tatars, "who lack the vociferous and well-organised foreign lobby which Soviet Jews have."

Punishment During the war, Stalin deported to Central Asia seven nationalities, either as a punishment or to prevent alleged wholesale collaboration with the Nazis. In 1957, Soviet decrees were passed reconstituting the autonomous territories of five of the seven.

The Volga Germans were "politically rehabilitated" in 1954, and the Crimean Tatars in 1957. But neither group has been allowed home.

In 1968 and 1969, Crimean Tatars who tried to return to their homeland were evicted, imprisoned, and expelled. General Grigorov was arrested and confined to a psychiatric institution.

Regrets The author concludes that, while the question of national distinctions in the Soviet Union is becoming more rather than less acute, and the party is probably regretting the ever set up the national republics in the first place, the authorities probably fear that concession to national sentiments now would merely encourage other nationalities to demand similar concessions for translation of the illusion of national statehood into reality.

In the case of the Volga Germans, there is no strategic consideration. But it is also true that a restoration of some form of autonomy today might also meet opposition from local people, as the restoration of Crimean autonomy might be resented by today's Ukrainians.

"The Crimean Tatars and Volga Germans," says the report, "are two of the most oppressed minorities." Minority Rights Group, London WC2, 30p plus postage.

Damages for Minister

Jakarta, August 26

Two Indonesian journalists have been ordered to pay 10 million rupiahs (about \$100,000) damages to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, for insulting him in an article, was disclosed today.

Mr. Malik's lawyer said he received a copy of a letter of demand for damages from the Minister's office, which was awarded the compensation over an article entitled "Admiral Malik: a subversive puppet."

The article, written by Suarnaputra and Mardali Sja in their weekly, "Bebas," last week, criticised the Minister's role in the execution of two Indonesian marines in Singapore, October, 1968. — Reuters.

Mission from UN to Guinea

United Nations (N.Y.)

More than three weeks after the Republic of Guinea had claimed that an attack by Portuguese forces was imminent the Security Council today cleared the way for a United Nations mission to go to Conakry.

The Council agreed that the mission consist of Argentina and Syria. It will be accompanied by members of the UN secretariat.

On August 3 the Council met after Guinea alleged that forces from Portuguese Guinea were planning an invasion. The Council unanimously affirmed that the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Guinea must be preserved and decided to send a mission to "consult" the Guinean Government and report to the Council.

Next day, Guinea asked that the departure of the mission be delayed, but a week later changed her mind and said she was ready to receive the mission.

It took more than two weeks to select the mission. It is believed that the Syrian Ambassador, Mr. George Tomeh will represent Syria and that Argentina will be represented by her deputy permanent representative, Senor Julio Cesar Carrasale.

The mandate of the mission made it clear that it would not have independent powers to investigate. Observers felt that this, in addition to the Guinean request for delay, made many Council members reluctant to serve.

The head of the Portuguese mission, Senor Antonio Patriotic, has said the Guinean accusations were without foundation. He indicated that they originated from Guinean internal problems. — UPI.

Damages claim

Lawyers for a Polish seaman, Boleslaw Leszcynski, yesterday served a writ claiming \$410,000 damages against the Australian Olympic gold medal swimmer, Dawn Fraser.

Cause of the action was not disclosed in the document. Leszcynski was recently cleared of raping Miss Fraser. — UPI.

US economy 'enters period of growth'

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 26

In a report on the state of the economy in the first half of this year, which was made public today although prepared before President Nixon announced his new programme, the Commerce Department claims that the United States has entered "the first stage of a sustained period of economic growth."

That would suggest that President Nixon was unaware of this happy state of affairs last week or that much of his new programme was unnecessary. There have, in fact, been reports that Mr. Nixon's Budget director, and at least until very recently, his closest economic adviser, Mr. George Schultz, believes the latter.

He has been reported to have said that his passport programme was on the point of success when the President's other advisers persuaded him to reverse it and pursue the activist programme he announced.

Who can tell? The Commerce Department, writing before Mr. Nixon's announcement, predicted that a sustained period of economic growth lay ahead and would continue at least into 1972. Of the 23 countries it examined, it was forecast that 15 would expand and show gains of 5 per cent or more during 1971. Five would increase by lesser amounts. Only the aerospace industry was seen to be in difficulties which were not expected to improve before at least 1975.

The aircraft industry has lost 40,000 workers in the past year and is expected to lose more in the next two years. The report complains that "the European consortiums are challenging American supremacy not only in the fields of commercial jet transport but also in the field of helicopters and military aircraft." European manufactured planes were "penetrating the normal market for US transport because the US does not have the type or the range of aircraft offered by the Europeans."

The Commerce Department sums up the economic situation: "After accelerating continuously from 1965 until mid-1969, inflation levelled off there, followed by a recent given evidence of slowing down. Simultaneously, economic activity has embarked on an expansion that has halted the rise in unemployment and has begun to reduce it. This upturn,

coupled with the revival that is taking place in business and imports. The first half of the year had shown a sizeable deficit. Today's figures for July show that the value of imports are still rising above that of exports and that the trade deficit has now continued for the longest period since records have been kept.

July imports exceeded the value of exports by \$304,100,000, to give a total deficit of \$876,400,000 for the first seven months of 1971. Most of the measures in the Nixon programme, particularly the floating of the dollar and the 10 per cent import surcharge — were designed to reverse this foreign trade position.

There is certainly no cause for optimism about the US foreign trade position in the figures for July, released today by the Commerce Department. One of the principal factors which led President Nixon to announce his new economic programme was the mounting deficit in the country's balance

Tokyo doubts over London talks

Tokyo, August 26

The Japanese Finance Minister, Mr. Mizuta said today it was doubtful if agreement would be reached at the meeting of the "Group of 10" industrial countries in London next month. Japan would determine her stand after watching what other countries did.

Japanese monetary authorities today appeared to be yielding to pressure from financial and trade circles for relaxation of rigid official control over foreign exchange transactions.

The Finance Ministry deposited about \$300 million with exchange banks to help them to restore export financing to normal. This was in addition to the relaxation overnight of the unofficial guidelines for dollar positions of the banks.

Sources said the exchange market would have been thrown into confusion by the relaxation of trade if guidelines had not been relaxed. Bankers also believed monetary authorities

must be clearing the deck for the coming talks. Unless part of the pressure on the exchange market is taken off, monetary authorities will have to negotiate with other nations under constant danger from the home front. — Reuters.

Julian Beck hearing

A French lawyer, M. Georges Pinet, involved in the case of the French intellectual, Regis Debray in Bolivia in 1967, has arrived in Brazil to help mount the defence case in the trial of the Julian Beck "living theatre" group.

Beck and members of his company have been in gaol since July 1 on charges of smoking and possessing marijuana. The hearing will start on September 4 at Ouro Preto, about 200 miles from Rio. — UPI.

Students' grants stopped

Salisbury, August 26

African bursary students at the University of Rhodesia who took part in peaceful demonstrations this year are to have their grants withdrawn by the Ministry of Education.

The Secretary for Education, Mr. J. A. C. Houlton, has written to the students accusing them of bringing the university into disrepute and showing irresponsibility. He has refused to say how many students are affected, but university sources say the number may be as high as 40.

In a letter to one student, Mr. Houlton said: "I have been directed by the Minister of Education (Mr. Philip Smith) to inform you that, after consultation with the trustees of the National Bursary Fund, he proposes to cancel the Government grant made to you."

Students were told they had until the end of the month to appeal against the decision, but few are likely to do so. One told me: "There is little point in appealing to the Ministry. They have obviously made up their minds that free expression is not to be allowed in Rhodesia and nothing we can say will change their minds."

In March this year, about 250 African students disrupted a church service in the University of Rhodesia chapel by singing the unofficial national anthem "Ishe Komborera Afrika" — "God bless Africa."

Their demonstration began when the Anglican Bishop of Maseru, the Right Rev. Paul Burroughs, stood to deliver a sermon. The students criticised him for failing to support the World Council of Churches' stand on African guerrilla movements and for remaining silent on internal racial issues.

Disquiet over oil revenue

From Inder Malhotra

Bombay, August 26 For the first time the Indian Government is thinking of restricting the repatriation of funds by foreign oil and drug companies operating in this country. Other foreign investors would remain free to send home earnings and dividends.

This is a reflection of New Delhi's displeasure with oil and drug firms. Both have been making a lot of money under favourable royalty agreements with India. Government attempts to persuade them to reduce takings voluntarily have failed so far.

After years of negotiations the Government imposed control on drug prices last year. But such is the complexity of the industry, and the foreign control of it, that prices of most drugs have increased rather than decreased.

The battle between the Government and the foreign oil companies is older. Often, the companies have given in to Government demands to reduce their wide margin of profit. But since the Government banned further expansion of private refineries it has been on a collision course with the companies.

The situation has been aggravated because oil companies have been demanding an increase in crude oil prices. The Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is resisting this.

It is in this context that the Ministry has complained of excessive and unfair repatriation of money by companies. It has also said that two American companies and one British have been sending away not only profits but reserves and unauthorised remittances disguised as technical fees and head office expenditures.

Another aggravation is that the Government, fearful of war with Pakistan, has been anxious to build reserves of petroleum products, especially aviation fuel. But nearly all the foreign companies have refused to extend their refinery output to the maximum until the price dispute is solved.

JACK FOISIE reports from Sarawak on government tactics to deal with growing insurgency

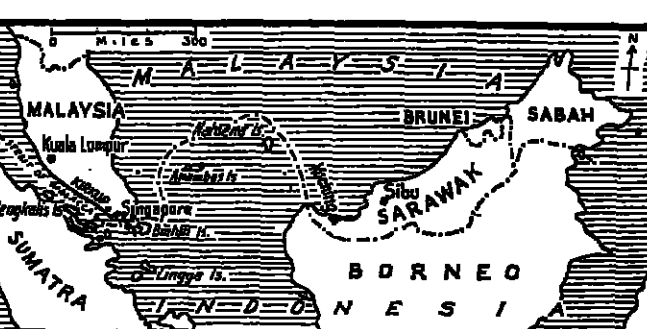
Army aims at 'hearts and minds'

Here in North Borneo another one of Asia's insurgencies is starting to show muscle.

Fifty thousand people of this jungle river town must be off the streets at 4 p.m. under a curfew imposed two weeks ago. For several days it was a 24-hour curfew as Malaysian troops and rangers made sweeps through the surrounding countryside. If past trends hold true, about a third of the terrorist suspects detained by troops will be women.

The Sarawak insurgency is small. There are believed to be no more than 600 "hard-core" terrorists. Some of their weapons are home-made. Striking against farmers, deserters from their own ranks, and anti-Communist activists among Government officials the allegedly pro-Communist insurgents have killed 19 people this year. But their revolt is more of an embarrassment than a threat to Government control in Sarawak.

What is disturbing is that the dissidents have not only remained viable but have increased their activities in spite of the efforts of more than 6,000 Government troops to destroy



them. Once again the lesson of Vietnam is being demonstrated — conventional forces can come to grips with an elusive enemy in the jungle only at the enemy's choosing.

Last week in apparent retaliation for the big operation mounted against them in the Sibul area of Central Sarawak, the insurgents hit back at army and police units more than a hundred miles away, outside the Sarawak capital of Kuching. In two ambushes on the main highway outside Kuching insurgents killed five Government soldiers. Insurgent losses are not known.

Since most of the terrorists are Chinese, the Sarawak trouble has its parallel with the insurgency in West Malaysia after the Second World War, during a 12-year effort by the British before Malaysian independence. But the tactics used successfully in West Malaysia, notably isolating Chinese guerrilla movements from Chinese rebels, have not worked here.

Three villages outside Kuching have been fenced for six years. They confine 8,000 Chinese farmers to their village area, except when Malaysian guards allow them to farm during the day. Yet it was near these villages that the ter-

rorists laid their ambushes last week.

Malaysian officers who served in British-led units during the successful campaign in West Malaysia are the top commanders in Sarawak. After finding that the old tactics did not work, they borrowed tactics from the American experience in Vietnam. But after one air attack on a purported insurgent camp, civilian officials — who have the final word — banned any further army efforts to use armed planes and helicopters against the terrorists, fearing the backlash which could result from indiscriminate killing.

The army is now turning to winning the hearts and minds of the uncommitted, a play the Americans tried in Vietnam. The Government is trying to improve living conditions in strong insurgent areas.

The moderating influence of civilians is present in all phases of the Government campaign, with one glaring exception. There is a large "political deflection camp" on the outskirts of Kuching and it is said to hold about a thousand suspected Communist terrorists.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Guardian at 21 John Street, London, W.C.1, or 144 Deodar Road, Croydon, Surrey, S.W.20. (Telephone subscribers only) to London 01-857 7011 or Manchester 061-532 0181. EXCHANGES AND MARRIAGES by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTH

LEVER—On August 25, 1971, to MEL and DUNCAN, daughter (Catherine) a sister for Julia.

ENGAGEMENT BARNER—WHITT—An engagement is announced between JAMES CAROLYN, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnard, and WHITE of 3, Birchington Court, Birchington, Kent, and Mrs. W. J. Whitt, of 10, The Grange, Birchington, Kent.

MARRIAGE SHURROCK—On August 20, 1971, at St. Mary the Virgin, Norwich, the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. SHURROCK, of 10, The Grange, Birchington, Kent, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. LEE, of 10, The Grange, Birchington, Kent.

DEATHS ASKE—On August 19, 1971, at 25, Bury and Abingdon Road, Radcliffe, Lancashire, aged 72, dear father, loving husband of ELIZABETH, daughter of Dennis and the late George, and son of Mr. and Mrs. J. ASKE, died peacefully at home.

Flowers from Fabians of Interflora 28 King St., L1 2 2, Tel. 214 2714.

DEATHS (cont.)

BOURNE—On Thursday, August 26, 1971, ELIAS BOURNE, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. BOURNE, died peacefully at home.

BARBER—On August 25, 1971, at 10, The Grange, Birchington, Kent, the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. LEE, of 10, The Grange, Birchington, Kent, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. LEE, of 10, The Grange, Birchington, Kent.

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PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR Announcements in this section is 25p per line (minimum two lines) per week. The charge for a single line is 50p. The charge for a single line is 50p. The charge for a single line is 50p.

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INTERNATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND raises money on donations, legacies, and bequests to continue important research into the causes of cancer. The fund is a registered charity.

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HOME NEWS

Violent crime rises 4 pc in London

By our own reporters

Violent crime in London increased by 4 per cent in the first six months of this year. And the overall rate for all serious crime went up by 6 per cent compared with the same period for last year.

But in Scotland during 1970, violent crimes fell by under 5 per cent, and both sets of figures reveal the number of crimes solved is increasing. The figures for London were released by Scotland Yard last night. Indictable offences were more than 9,500 in the first half of 1971, compared with the same period last year.

These are the main points of the figures:

Crimes of violence went up 4 per cent, or 217, to 5,487. But the detection rate also rose, by 2.7 per cent to 68 per cent.

Offences against the person, including violence, increased by 10 per cent, with the detection rate rising by 2.2 per cent. Robberies increased by 15 per cent, to 1,327. The police found 12 per cent more, or 162, in the first half of 1971. The rate of 1.3 per cent was a drop of 1.5 per cent from the same period last year. The figures show the number of single increases, up 13.1 per cent, to a total of 1,176. The detection rate rose 2.7 per cent.

The general atmosphere of the figures was stressed by the fact that the rate for 1970/71 was 37.9 per cent, a drop of 1.5 per cent from the same period last year.

General comment: "After the six months of 1970, we saw a downturn," one of the officers commented. "Now we are moving up again but, as the figures show, the rate is still important, so are the detection rates."

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The pill versus the rest

By our own Reporter

WOMEN using the intra-uterine device method of contraception had a significant gain in weight in a year. Those using oral contraceptives did not.

This is one of the surprising findings of a survey of the effects on 272 women of different contraceptive methods carried out by a team, three of whom are from the Medical Research Council Neuropsychiatry Unit, Carshalton, Surrey. The results are published today in the "British Medical Journal".

One comparison between the IUD and the oral contraceptives was carried out by a libido measuring questionnaire rating the women's interest in intercourse, its frequency and the satisfaction it gave.

Women using the IUD showed a continual increase in sexual interest, frequency of intercourse, and experienced greater satisfaction. Those who stayed on the same type of oral contraceptive for the year showed an initial increase in libido which did not maintain the progressive improvement of the IUD group. But those who either changed the type of pill or were taking or stopped taking it showed a decrease in libido.

The team was surprised at the high proportion of women who either stopped or changed their oral contraceptive—44 per cent of those using oral contraceptives stopped or changed the method during the first year, 37 per cent remained on the same oral contraceptive, but only 13 per cent of women on the IUD changed their method.

Within year

At least 25 per cent of women who started oral contraceptives had decided within a year that they did not like the method. The reasons most commonly given were headaches, depression and loss of libido.

"The IUD was acceptable to 74 per cent of women, the only adverse effect being breakthrough bleeding. The improvement in mood and the increase in libido in the IUD group suggest that this is a safe and acceptable method of contraception," says the report.

The authors of the paper, "Oral Contraceptives, Depression, and Libido," are Brenda N. Herzberg, Katharine C. Draper, Anthony L. Johnson, and Gillian C. Nicol.

No need for Tass to pay

Tass, the Soviet News Agency, does not have to make a redundancy payment to a British former employee with 20 years' service, an industrial tribunal ruled yesterday, because the agency is a Soviet Government department.

The tribunal President, Sir Diarmuid Conroy, said it could not hear the claim by the journalist, Mr. Gwyn Davies, aged 55, who said that it was "solely an executive department of the Government of the Soviet State."

Tass had produced a certificate from the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Smirnovsky, which said that it was "solely an executive department of the Government of the Soviet State."

Mr. Davies, a former Reuters journalist, said that Tass had told him when he joined in 1950 that his terms of employment would be those currently applying in Fleet Street. "In employing me, Tass undertook to divest itself of the rights it claims as an arm of the Soviet state and to treat me in my relationship with it as I had been treated by Reuters," said Mr. Davies, of Maida Cassaway, Cambridge.

Sir Diarmuid said this argument failed because his Tass contract had been made before the Redundancy Payments Act was passed.

The National Federation of Builders' and Plumbers' Merchants said that the level of building activity during the first six months of 1971—measured by deliveries of materials to building sites—showed a 1.1 per cent increase of 8.1 per cent over and 22,000 for the same 1970.

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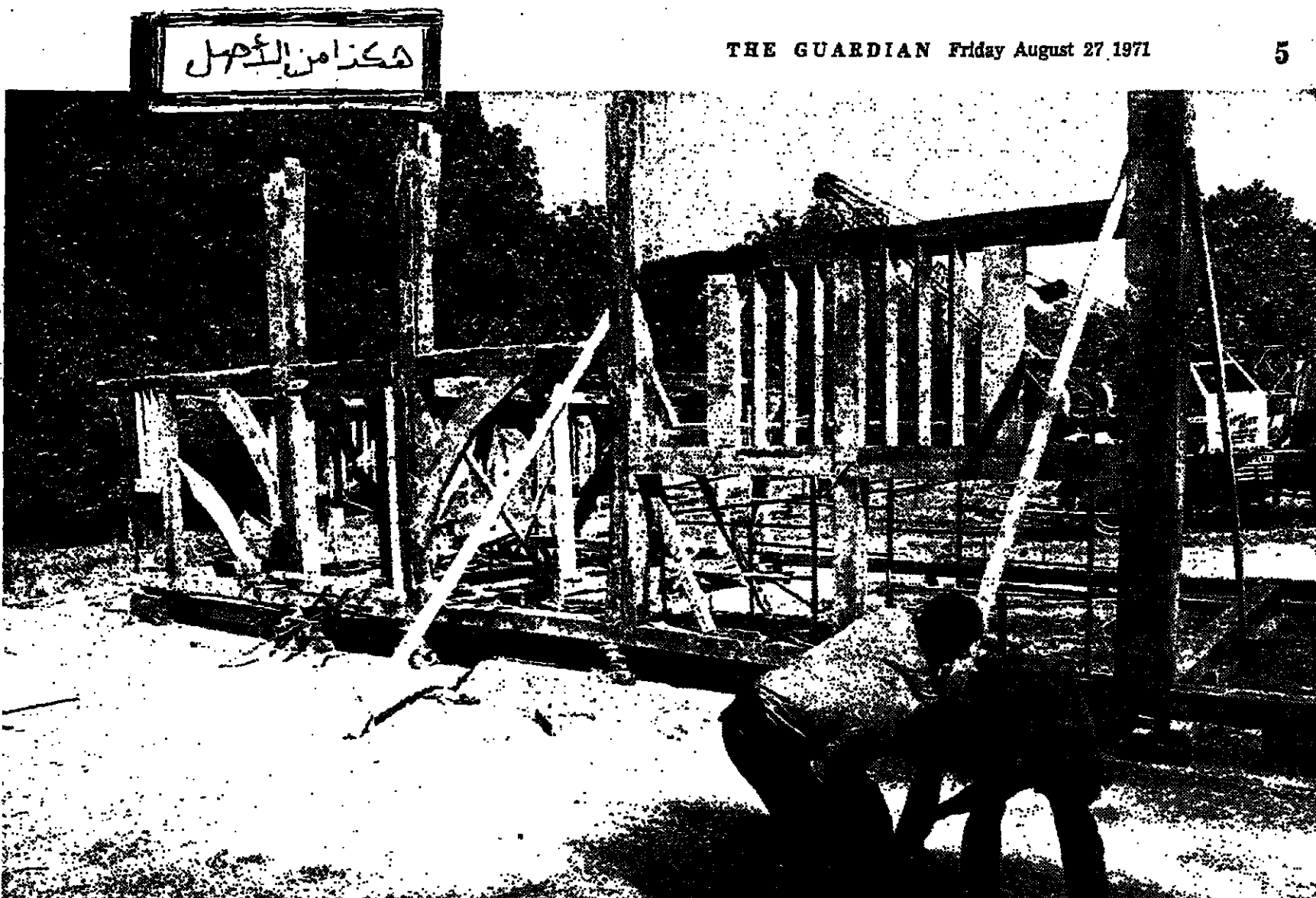
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A fifteenth-century house being erected at the open air museum at Singleton, near Chichester. The building, known as a Wealden House, originally stood on what is now Bough Beech Nurseries in the Weald, Kent. When the land was to be flooded, the East Surrey Water Company gave the house to the museum and financed its dismantling. All the timbers were numbered so that the originals could be used again. The work is being carried out by volunteers under the supervision of the museum's resident carpenter, Mr Roger Champion

No pay out for crime

By our own Reporter

A man of 23 with a record of dishonesty who was the victim of an unprovoked assault was refused an award by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. When his claim was heard he was serving four years for burglary and similar crimes committed while on probation.

The assault, in which he suffered a broken cheekbone, was unconnected with his crimes, but the board felt it inappropriate to compensate from public funds a man who lived by committing offences of dishonesty upon the public.

The board said yesterday that £728,000 was awarded to 1,812 victims of criminal attacks in the past three months. It had received 2,591 applications for compensation and dealt with 2,104 cases.

A man aged 28 who was paralysed after two men forced their way into his home and assaulted him has been awarded £40,000, one of the largest amounts paid.

A 30-year-old man who was assaulted in the street was awarded £300, but the money was reduced to £150 because he refused to help police with their inquiries. An 11-year-old boy was awarded £4,000 when he was blinded in one eye by a stone fired from a catapult by a 15-year-old youth.

'Misery' of hotel workers

By our Labour Staff

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, wants a working party set up to examine ways of improving "the deplorable low wages standards" in the hotel and catering industry.

In a letter to the industry's training board Mr Jones says it is notorious that the industry is kept going largely by cheap foreign labour. The letter points out that the present service position in many hotels and restaurants is "frankly shocking" due to low wages. He asks for better training facilities.

Mr Jones said yesterday: "The plain fact is that behind the bright lights of many of the country's hotels, restaurants, clubs and pubs, thousands of workers are working terribly long hours for appallingly low wages and in abysmal conditions."

The first attempt made anywhere to measure the total amount of all kinds of pollution in a given area.

The team will be trying to find out what kinds of waste are generated in the area, in what quantities, and how it is disposed of. It will be seeking information from local authorities, the Mersey and Weaver River Authority, the Aikens Incorporated, and from industry.

Mr Christopher Wood, the project coordinator, a chemist and town planner, said yesterday: "A great deal of information is available, but it is often not published and sometimes not particularly accessible."

Among the difficulties about obtaining detailed information

on industrial wastes is that this can provide a useful clue to competitors to the nature of industrial processes. For this reason the river authorities, although they control the effluent from individual plants, are not permitted to publish plant-by-plant information, only information for a stretch of river.

The team may in part overcome this handicap by going to industry itself, although it will go by way of bodies like the CBI rather than direct to individual firms. Mr Wood said: "We suspect that there is a great deal of information to be had from industrial sources."

The project should help to estimate the costs of pollution. The director of the unit, Dr Norman Lee, is an economist, but it is not likely to come up with a cost factor at this stage.

Pilots' talks collapse

Negotiations between the pilots' union, BALPA and BEA for a new pay and conditions agreement appear to have broken down

Talks have been going on for more than four months and recently BALPA decided to take a referendum of its 1,400 BEA members asking for their support of the negotiating line. It was understood that the referendum was merely to test opinion and was not a strike ballot.

BALPA asked whether members would be prepared, if directed, to observe strictly the terms and conditions of their contract. BEA regards this as a threat of industrial action.

Mr Gordon Hurley, a BALPA spokesman, said yesterday that it had received a letter from BEA implying that unless the union agreed to three conditions there was no point in future negotiations.

The conditions, said Mr Hurley, were "unacceptable to BALPA and would be unacceptable to any association or trade union in this country." They were: "The removal of the threat or implied threat of industrial action and a public statement to this effect, the history of negotiations to be put straight; and the issue of confidentiality to be dealt with to BEA's satisfaction."

Mr Hurley said BEA was trying to tell BALPA how it should communicate with its members. "We have never in the past and will not in the future tolerate any censorship of correspondence with our members or interference with the association," he added.

BEA's annual report, published today, shows that only 13 executives employed by the airline earned more than £10,000, and they were all pilots. Three members of the board also earned between £10,000 and £12,500 a year.

Death from 'old' stings

A man who died after being stung by a wasp or bee was killed because of wasp stings he received as a boy, an inquest at Hemel Hempstead heard yesterday.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on Mr Barry Pike, aged 32, of High Park, Essex, was remained on bail until September 23 in his own recognisance with two sureties of £2,000 each. Police did not object. He was also

ordered to report daily at Romford police station.

George and Alan Dixon faced five charges of conspiring to demand money with menaces. They also face one charge of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm and one charge of stealing oil and an air rifle.

George Dixon also faces one charge of conspiring to defraud.

Brian Dixon faces one charge of conspiring to demand money with menaces.

Cronin, Young, and Bailey each face one charge of conspiring to demand money with menaces.

Dove and Schwartz face one charge of conspiring to defraud.

During the hearing some women started weeping. One shouted at the magistrate as Detective-Superintendent Albert Wickstead asked for remands in custody.

TV chief quits

Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, director of programmes with Haylech Television since 1967, is giving up his post but is to remain as an executive director with special responsibilities for Wales.

Car men bid for factory

Shop stewards yesterday asked British Leyland to "name their price" for a car body plant where 900 workers are facing redundancy. Mr Fred Robinson, shop steward and member of the Birmingham and Midland Sheet Metalworkers' Society, said the men had not talked fully about a factory takeover but they felt that the plant could be viable without redundancy.

They would expect the money for such a bid to come from the trade union movement and the shop stewards were planning to lobby the TUC at Blackpool next month "to see if the unions cannot adopt this kind of principle."

The factory is at Common Lane, Birmingham, where redundancies are planned as part of a "rationalisation" scheme involving the closure in December of a commercial vehicle factory in the same area.

The stewards plan—outlined after a protest march by more than 1,500 men—yesterday involves the continued production of a vehicle scheduled to be run down by British Leyland. The men said they had already carried out a feasibility study.

British Leyland said last night: "We have plans to use this factory for other forms of production."

More trouble hit the motor industry at Birmingham yesterday when a 24-hour strike by 250 white collar workers, over alleged lack of consultation on redundancies, closed the BSA motorcycle factory. A total of 3,000 men was made idle.

Triumph at Coventry announced that 1,500 car assembly men would have to be laid off today—and a further 1,500 on Monday—because of a work-to-rule by 80 internal drivers.

The 26 engine dispatchers whose pay strike has stopped car production at the Austin-Morris factory at Longbridge voted last night to stay out for another week.

The eight remanded in custody were George Kitchen Dixon (32), a manager, of Morgan Street, City of London; Alan John Derek Dixon (30), ceiling fixer, of Beaconsfield Road, Stratford; Brian Thomas Dixon (28), docker, of Stephens Road, Stratford; Anthony John Cronin (30), street trader, of Solander Gardens, Stepney; Michael John Young (27), labourer, of Manchester Road, Poplar; Leon Carlton (34), company director, of Sydney Road, North Woolwich; Michael Bailey (33), unemployed, of Wincanton Road, Harold Hill, Essex; and Brian Benjamin Dove (38), shop manager, of Martley Drive, Gants Hill, Essex.

Ronald Schwartz (38), sales director of Balgore Lane, Gidea Park, Essex, was remanded on bail until September 23 in his own recognisance with two sureties of £2,000 each. Police did not object. He was also

ordered to report daily at Romford police station.

George and Alan Dixon faced five charges of conspiring to demand money with menaces. They also face one charge of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm and one charge of stealing oil and an air rifle.

George Dixon also faces one charge of conspiring to defraud.

Brian Dixon faces one charge of conspiring to demand money with menaces.

Cronin, Young, and Bailey each face one charge of conspiring to demand money with menaces.

Dove and Schwartz face one charge of conspiring to defraud.

During the hearing some women started weeping. One shouted at the magistrate as Detective-Superintendent Albert Wickstead asked for remands in custody.

TV chief quits

Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, director of programmes with Haylech Television since 1967, is giving up his post but is to remain as an executive director with special responsibilities for Wales.

Services told to free land

JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

massive and carefully withdrawn by their firing forces from their firing positions and areas of training grounds in the north and south of the country. It is urged in two submissions released today to the Ministry of Defence that the defence review body.

The Ministry of Defence has no obligation, the association understands, to clear up the mess of pill-boxes, barbed wire, roads, earthworks, and other encumbrances when it disposes of land. Its only duty is to compensate an owner from whom land has been rented for the loss or depreciation of rental value.

"Usually such compensation bears no relation to the cost of reinstatement and farmers cannot reasonably be expected to bear this burden simply in the interests of returning the land to agricultural use or removing eyesores. Thus, in practice, farmers often just leave the compensation and leave the disused buildings and works alone."

The Ramblers' Association wants the Services out of national parks, and away from stretches of unspoiled coastline and areas of outstanding natural beauty, and high landscape value.

It specifies the 55 acres of Dartmoor, a sixth of the Dartmoor National Park; the Bekeasals artillery range in the Lake District; the Otterburn training area in Northumberland; and various Pembroke coast sites, the Tyneham, Bindon, and Holme Heath army ranges in Dorset; Penhaile sands, Cornwall; Hopwas Hayes woods, near Tamworth; the Warpoor range near Appleby, Westmorland; and the holdings in and around Salisbury Plain.

It wants public access to Sandquay Woods at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth.

Where it has decided that it is responsible for the future use of the land, the association says that authorities should be able to clear the future use of old Naval College, Dartmouth.

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Pollution by a conurbation

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The Pollution Research Unit at Manchester University is trying to find out what kinds of pollution and how much are caused by one large conurbation.

The unit's "dirt count" in the Greater Manchester area is part of its national research programme for the Science and Social Science Research Councils. It was set up a year ago, with a two-year grant of £50,000, to advise on pollution problems, especially by forecasting future levels of pollution and its effect on the environment.

The Manchester study should help to discover what information about pollution is available and what needs to be made available, and contribute techniques of interpreting the information. It is believed to be

the first attempt made anywhere to measure the total amount of all kinds of pollution in a given area.

The team will be trying to find out what kinds of waste are generated in the area, in what quantities, and how it is disposed of. It will be seeking information from local authorities, the Mersey and Weaver River Authority, the Aikens Incorporated, and from industry.

on industrial wastes is that this can provide a useful clue to competitors to the nature of industrial processes. For this reason the river authorities, although they control the effluent from individual plants, are not permitted to publish plant-by-plant information, only information for a stretch of river.

The team may in part overcome this handicap by going to industry itself, although it will go by way of bodies like the CBI rather than direct to individual firms. Mr Wood said: "We suspect that there is a great deal of information to be had from industrial sources."

The project should help to estimate the costs of pollution. The director of the unit, Dr Norman Lee, is an economist, but it is not likely to come up with a cost factor at this stage.

Among the difficulties about obtaining detailed information

on industrial wastes is that this can provide a useful clue to competitors to the nature of industrial processes. For this reason the river authorities, although they control the effluent from individual plants, are not permitted to publish plant-by-plant information, only information for a stretch of river.

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Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel. Imagine thirty or more classic straight whiskies each maturing in oak casks. Then, when they've reached their individual peak, imagine them blended together. Most people would be satisfied at this stage. But not Cutty Sark.

The second barrel. They put the scotch back into the wood to let the malts mingle, marry and mature together for at least another year and a half. Growing in subtlety and character until a flavour emerges that is undoubtedly greater than the sum of its parts.



Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.

More paid holidays in the common Market.



Ann Halprin dancers

If you go down to the woods today...

James Kennedy on the remarkable Ann Halprin Dancers' Workshop: 'Is it not dangerous to shed personality, restraint... in a manner and setting so uncontrolled by qualified psychiatric care?'

OF THE VARIOUS companies seen at Connecticut College, New London, when I was there earlier this month for the 24th annual American Dance Festival, the oddest was Ann Halprin's Dancers' Workshop from San Francisco. This workshop has existed for over 15 years but only once before had it come East. That was four years ago when its members distinguished themselves on the stage at Hunter College in New York by wearing brown paper which they then tore to bits, leaving them naked. New Yorkers at the time talked a good deal about this San Francisco variation of modern dance.

At Connecticut, on their second journey to the East, we got to know them rather well. We were given a film show (including "the brown paper" act among other workshop items), a press conference in which Miss Halprin described her philosophy and not one but two performances, the first on the college lawn at night, illuminated by braziers and the full moon, the second, on the next evening, in the college's ample theatre. The first, on the grass, was the more surprising, partly because it came first and partly because, allowing more scope for audience participation (a primary article of Miss Halprin's faith), it was the more wayward. I should say briefly what happened before trying to give the reasons why.

For the first performance we gathered—observers, potential participants and the initiated—in a studio which, though very large, was not large enough. So Miss Halprin, after a few gentle words, organising the various groups, ordered us all out to the grass, the moon and the braziers. On the way there the groups began to "merge their individual personalities" into a sense of the herd. This went pretty well and then, all being gathered together within microphone-range of Miss Halprin's very soothing voice, she told the participants to turn themselves into animals. This metamorphosis took a little time—Miss Halprin's voice being marvellously, softly persuasive the while—and then, as people dropped on all fours and the bird-calls and the grumbles of tigers and leopards began to fill the night, Miss Halprin left her microphone and, to my gratifica-

tion, came over to me, put her arm on my shoulder and said: "From now on it's all theirs."

We observers, including a number of critics from various newspapers, circled the seething, vociferous animal life. Every now and then a bird or beast would go wandering and I was delighted to see one independent-minded rabbit (I think he was a rabbit) enjoying himself far away under the moonlight, till eventually another creature joined him and the pair turned into ponies and went prancing off in the general direction of the College library.

Here a parenthesis: the reason why Miss Halprin and I were so pleasantly familiar was that we had become friendly at her press conference the day before, when she had told us what the performances were to be. At that conference I had been brash enough to say that if her people really turned into animals they would all take their clothes off and that at least some of them, being animals, would undoubtedly "rut." The "rut" was not understood but when translated into copulate she had said cheerfully: "Well, why not?" So now as we stood together watching the going on on the moonlit grass, she said: "There you are: see some of them are rutting."

"Rutting," I said, "not rutting." But rutting, rutting or copulating, whatever the word, she was wrong about the fact. What with the crawling and the noises in the foreground and those amiable rabbits or ponies in the dim distance, it had seemed to me that there was a high degree of involvement, of loss of human identity and restraint in "animal absorption." But perhaps not so. Another critic, an American friend of mine, who was also observing the scene, told me afterwards two nice stories.

The first was that he was looking on, one of Miss Halprin's brawny negro "captains" (or leaders of groups) came up to him, asked if he could help and explained this and that. As they were talking, they saw hearing down on them a fierce tiger. "Excuse me," said the captain, who then himself went on all fours to become a growling carnivore, scrapping with the tiger's arrival; the other tiger then went off,

snarling, whereupon the captain got up and went on with his sensible conversation with my friend.

The other anecdote was this: my friend had spotted a pretty tigress (or she may only have been a cat), playing about; up came two crawling tigers who fought each other as tigers might and then, as a tiger might, one of them began nibbling indecorously at the little tigress. "Hey," she said, in very human falsetto outrage, "you aren't supposed to do that!" "But," he protested, "I'm a tiger." "I don't care what you are," was her reply, "get to hell out of here."

Total involvement? Total shedding of human in favour of (temporary) animal behaviour? Well, not quite. To complete my description of the events: after a long while, Miss Halprin went to the microphone again, soothed the participants out of their real or simulated animal skins and left them quiet, ruminative and, hopefully, reinvigorated on the grass. The party was over. The subsequent performance in the theatre was shorter, tidier and easier to see; and there were, inevitably, fewer participating outsiders.

It began with a lot of pell-mell running about, to induce, I suppose, receptive stupefaction. Then came the change from human into animal: Miss Halprin herself gave birth (simulated) to a tiger cub and there was, inter alia, some ferocious (simulated) copulation by a Chinese leopardess and a Negro panther. After that came the prescribed time of repose, followed by a happy, very human, jazzy hurly-burly on stage and an eventual procession out of the theatre. The only nudity was the very temporary one of the largest of the black captains whose trousers were taken down as he uttered a loud incantation and were then put on again. The general air was flimsy and very dilapidated.

What can be said for it as a show is that it held attention without any interval, for 90 minutes or more: concentration was kept because you never quite knew what might not happen next. With prettier but not less skimpy costumes and with a slight compression of the programme I would book it for London—much less abysmal than "Oh! Calcutta!" though much less seduc-

tive than, say, "The Crazy Horse Saloon" in Paris.

More seriously, though, I ask what it all amounts to. My critic friend's two stories about the out-of-doors performances are relevant. If it is not a fake then may it not be dangerous? For is it not dangerous to shed personality, restraint, human inhibitions in a manner and a setting so uncontrolled by qualified psychiatric care? And if it is a fake (as some, if not all, of it obviously is), is it only a fake? Miss Halprin's perfectly sincere answer, so far as I understand it, is that it is good for us all to break down barriers; barriers between each other (hence the deliberate multi-racialism of her workshop with its membership of whites, Negroes, Mexican Indians and Chinese) and barriers within ourselves which prevent our being at one with our basic and presumably edenic natures. Yet she implies, rather than says, that such journeys into "the inner unknown" are compatible with the sort of control which she asserts over them; and she insists that the "situations" which she creates are, in fact, well controlled (to a degree at least they certainly are). She insists, too, on the therapeutic value of her work, though admitting that she does not understand all the subconscious forces which she is trying to manipulate.

To my mind it is a considerable muddle—a Californian muddle of instant therapy, togetherness, jargon and a very small element indeed of dance-movement. The claim that, along with its therapeutic purpose, it is an exercise in collective mysticism seems to me to be the most manifest nonsense; I cannot believe in art created by deliberate collective mindlessness. It has little to do with art, but much to do with Californian life and neuroses.

It should add that Miss Halprin herself is a bon vivant, a bon vivant, a very positive human being with whom it is a pleasure to pass the time of day. The New York pundits nowadays say that her workshop, so novel when it tore brown paper off itself four years ago, has become old-hat. I am not so sure: others nowadays may be doing the Halprin thing but I doubt if any have gone noticeably further.

review

EDINBURGH

Neville Cardus

Youth Orchestra

THE THUNDER of applause at the end of the concert here on Wednesday night of the National Youth Orchestra threatened to bring about the fall of the Hall of Usher. It was the kind of applause which usually we reserve, as a people, for soccer cup finals. The programme of the National Youth Orchestra at this concert was much the same as the one performed on Monday at the London Promenade, excepting that Yehudi Menuhin gave us again his incomparable interpretation of the Alban Berg Violin Concerto.

A colleague discussed Monday's performances of the National Youth Orchestra in these columns so accurately and eloquently that I have little to add to his summing-up. I might emphasise that the work of the National Youth Orchestra goes beyond a mainly musical estimation. These amazingly gifted young instrumentalists are being prepared for a civilised way of life; the value of the work of the National Youth Orchestra is as much sociological as musical. It matters little that many of these young music makers may never become professionally and financially secure as orchestral players (though I see no reason why they should not). The great fact is that at a critical time of their lives they are being initiated into discipline and devoted service and to territories of the mind and spirit not generally experienced nowadays, and not to be discovered by ordinary educational processes.

We take many marvellous adventures of the imagination for granted at the present time. For myself, the transformation by the National Youth Orchestra of the magical score of Debussy's "La Mer" into vital luminous tone is an achievement of human skill and intelligence compared with which the shooting of a mechanical missile to the moon is a prosaic and predictable procedure.

It is always a moving experience to see and to hear the National Youth Orchestra, and to know that here, at any rate, is youth momentarily taken out of the world of the world and spending the world of protest and do-it-yourself. Only after hours and hours of severe study and practice and discipline could these juveniles make an orchestra which is a marvel of tonal range, accuracy, style, individuality, so unified that no part is greater than the whole.

A critic has suggested that the National Youth Orchestra during the concert at the Proms in London was rather preoccupied with technical difficulties at some cost to exhilaration and impetus. The striking quality of the National Youth Orchestra, as I have known and heard it for some 25 years, has consistently been a spontaneity of approach, and a completely unstrained expression. If the National Youth Orchestra seemed from time to time at its concerts this week to concentrate overmuch on technical aspects of music, maybe the conductor, Pierre Boulez with his often clinical baton, may have been the cause of any recurrent chilliness of communication, though I heard no evidence of excessive technical preoccupation, not even over the radio transmission of Monday's National Youth Orchestra's London concert.

As astonishing as any of the performances of the NYO has been that of Webern's Six Pieces Opus 6. The young instrumentalists produced every essential nuance of these orchestral bowel releases (without odour). It was at a National Youth concert in Edinburgh some two decades ago that Bruno Walter in the audience was so astonished and enchanted by the playing that he went on to the platform to congratulate and, metaphorically, embrace the boys and girls. Dame Ruth Raiton created a musical wonder of the world, and, if I remember rightly, it was Ian Hunter who first had the initiative and intuition which soon established the National Youth Orchestra as a famous and precious possession, richer than rubies and all power, principalities, and politicians.

EDINBURGH

Nicholas de Jongh

Comedy of Errors

I HAVE a weakness for modern or near-modern dress Shakespeare, and memories of an Oxford Prince Hamlet in a dinner jacket, the play scene taken with an Edwardian after-dinner brandy, and Frank Dunlop's re-creation of Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" is thoroughly contemporary.

He has set the auditorium in a large circus tent in the echoing Haymarket Ice Rink and the stage is a small, awkward quadrilateral. The text is Shakespeare revisited. Liberties are taken increasingly during the course of the evening until the dramatist ends in a state of modest assault. For Dunlop has placed the comedy not in the original Ephesus but in Scotland, and on of the identical twin brothers has arrived from London.

It is an approach which allows him to outrage the text most happily with a host of visual inventions. A kilted military duke arrives on stage in a car. A trio of nuns pocket a collection of five pound notes to the tune of "These are a few of my favourite things" and a kilted doctor emerges with a smoking sporran.

This method is matched by a little tampering with the lines to provide local allusion: "Go thee to the Caledonian," and let us all to Crawford's. There is even the occasional "piss off" or "you can say that again." The effect of this is to provide continual elements of surprise, best represented in Denise Coffey's Adriana, wife of the Edinburgh twin who rides through the play either on a

motor cycle or in a Scots mixture outrage and disapproval.

She is the one character who has the advantage of this updating as played at such exuberant speed constantly surprised by its precise controlled inventions, this comedy errors has a certain joy about it, one asks what is the value of transposition.

On its own terms "The Comedy Errors" is a farcical masterpiece confused identities. Two identical brothers and their two identical wives are all confused when brother and his servant arrive in Edinburgh to have done a Scott "Measure for Measure" where Elizabethan original would find ideal contemporary Scots material. Dunlop seems to recognise the lack of pungency in his idea by try to make his revival a blaze of ide the courtesan becomes a cliché tart. Angelo is a stage-Ian mer kissing every lip in sight. But approach loses the play's original se of accelerating and eventually righting weirdness, with life on the very chaos. Dunlop's magnificent excludes the serious element, and not surprising that the recon Abbey should rant as though send up the play instead of being its de machine.

Finally the danger is that this rago of facts, water pistols and berries should take us towards "Is on Antipholus." By providing us wit production of compelling brilliance Dunlop has also selected an option. Its acting is admirable in farces restraint, particularly in case of Denise Coffey and Ben Fox. Mr Dunlop is a director who would be well suited to take over supervision of the dramatic aspect the festival.

SHAW THEATRE

Oleg Kerensky

Youth Theatre

IT'S TEMPTING to be indulgent amateurs, especially when they young as the National Youth Theatre makes the temptation greater. It is such a worthwhile organisation. Moreover David Weston's production of "The Shoemaker's Holiday" at the NYT's first appearance in the Shaw Theatre. So let us start by ing on the bright side.

Each act opens and closes with cheerful songs, which shows the company at a likeable best and to tell the audience into a good mood for what comes between. Christine Lawrence's timber set, with screens, is ingenious and quite active. The theatre itself has good lines, a large stage and plenty of room for the audience. They are all applies in the interval, a welcome healthy alternative to the usual drinks.

But we are nearing the end of list. Admittedly there is quite a lot promising talent in the cast. Hallday and George Irving are imperious older men. Sarah Brown and Michael create one scene of genuine emotion. Karl Howman has the vitality, sonality and stage presence of a comedian. But they and the rest of cast are directed into such over and such a wealth of obsequiousness, a large stage and plenty of room for the audience. They are all applies in the interval, a welcome healthy alternative to the usual drinks.

Maybe it isn't really much of a list anyway—that is what David Weston may think, judging from the way he sends it up. In that case, why bother to list it? I believe there is a warmth, humanity and purpose to the play than could be guessed from occasional hints dropped in this production.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

The Launch

I LIKED "The Launch" (BBC) was like being a child again, wandered around a shipyard, out unregarded, overlooked for a Seeing almost everything, hearing even the faintest of voices. And from it emerged one of the folk heroes of childhood, Frank the son of a famous man. I loved Frank Thompson, were five again. Sunny and snaky, omniscient and omnipotent. Did lay his palm gently on a stranded tank and didn't she, reassured by touch, slip sweetly to sea.

The idea of this new series in launch on one day, one place, event. In this programme it was launching of the Tetrax Great Britain from Swan Hunter's in March, could hardly call the notion of Hamlet in a dinner jacket, the play scene taken with an Edwardian after-dinner brandy, and Frank Dunlop's re-creation of Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" is thoroughly contemporary.

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It is an approach which allows him to outrage the text most happily with a host of visual inventions. A kilted military duke arrives on stage in a car. A trio of nuns pocket a collection of five pound notes to the tune of "These are a few of my favourite things" and a kilted doctor emerges with a smoking sporran.

This method is matched by a little tampering with the lines to provide local allusion: "Go thee to the Caledonian," and let us all to Crawford's. There is even the occasional "piss off" or "you can say that again." The effect of this is to provide continual elements of surprise, best represented in Denise Coffey's Adriana, wife of the Edinburgh twin who rides through the play either on a

A SLICK OF HAIR which in moments of rebellion turns into a fuzzy tuft and stands on end. A long, somehow horse-like face, deeply lined, the body a loosely limbed slump. The general impression of one who expects the worst and will undoubtedly get it before the evening is over, yet the chin held high as of one who is determined not to let the dread events of the play finally defeat him. His whole person one benevolent wince, as someone said of Gielgud. Add to this a whinny or so of distress and you have Michael Hordern, one of the finest actors of high comedy in the country; the man next door challenging the same old windmills.

Like Betterton in the eighteenth century, his voice is "low and grumbling." That is when it is not high and hysterical. You feel that it is only with his last shred of will-power that he refrains from physically beating his opponents. Yet he can be heart-breakingly gentle. At his most sufferingly rumbustious he exercises a strong control within his frenzies. And, like all fine players of high comedy, he is in cahoots with his props and can carry off exquisite dialogues with his mute colleagues' pens scratching on parchment, banged on blotters, and slammed to drawers, rasping matches, and the clatter of cup on saucer: all exquisitely timed to draw laughter in their own right.

Hordern knows exactly how to make his effect and does it with such expertise that it seems always to be high lunacy held to earth only by the law of gravity. Invariably it has a freshness, too, born of the emergency of the moment, new-minted for us alone.

An actor, by the very entrance on to the scene, can be immediately arresting if he is a tragedian, or immensely comical if he is a comedian. Though I have seen Michael Hordern as Kling John, Prospero, Lear, and many another of the drama's classical roles and new major creations such as Southman in "Saint's Day," an infinitely moving piece of acting, it is in funniness such as Mr Posket in "The Magistrate" that I most enjoy remembering.

An author can relax when Hordern



picture of Michael Hordern by Don Morley

Farce of destiny

'Girl/Boy' had a mixed reception from the critics, but one thing was beyond dispute: Michael Hordern was brilliant. Caryl Brahms analyses the approach of one of Britain's best comic actors (who has also been a substantial Lear)

gets the bit into his teeth; for though the characterisation may not be precisely theirs, it is certain to be viable and valuable—and real.

A case in point is his Pastor Manders in Ibsen's "Ghosts." Hordern's Manders came in from out of the teeming night, bent (for he is a tall man) to peer through a small lobby window at

the flames of an orphanage on fire: "What a night," he said, and the audience dissolved into helpless laughter, which, we may take it, was not Ibsen's intention. I see that laughter as a bonus—English farce's gift to Ibsen's solemnity. It took Hordern to deliver it honourably.

Once, and for a short time, he was

a schoolmaster. But there is a feeling of *faux-de-mieux* about this early occupation. "I was teaching sums to seven-year-olds." But I would be surprised if, along with the multiplication table those fortunate infants did not learn from their risible pedagogue to love words. Hordern has had a lifelong love affair with the words he speaks, which is something apart from his regulation actor's love-hate relationship with the words he is learning, words being slippery things. One of the particular joys of working with Hordern is the time off he takes to speak, as it were to himself, a part of a speech or a few lines of a poem, and these occasions are always quiet and serious: a man was refreshing his whole being.

Had reason to watch him closely for some weeks during the shooting of "Girl/Boy" and learned that in spite of his eccentric Gothic piling small snorts on loud sighs on high-pitched sounds of protest, his acting has the elegance of economy. Moreover he has that useful gift of pace, and can drive forward a scene without seeming to press his fellow players. In a dialogue he is completely unselfish and almost uniquely helpful, while still registering his necessary dues. In short, he is a man of compassion and taste.

Because he is an actor of parts—indeed, and in another sense, of many parts—he comes often upon characters that call for paths in the overall comedic playing, as he did in "Flint" at the Criterion last year. Flint was a part he played at his most refined—snowed under with cigarette ash (he has given up smoking excepting on stage, and deeply relishes the parts that give him absolution) with complete conviction; and the much-tried, hard-beset husband in Alber's "A Delicate Balance." He has a built-in audience identification.

With his gaunt face, and the light in his eyes of one valiantly bearing the banner in the van of many a cause that would be lost but for his personal efforts, Michael Hordern was born to play Don Quixote. There is a majesty about his follies. Though as yet not dubbed, he is one of the theatre's natural knights.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Freya Stark • Step-children • Wine co-op

Embarras de tomates

by Harold Wilshaw

REGULARLY at this time of the year, except in rarely tempestuous seasons, the tomato comes into its own and everybody else's. Cheap and plentiful in the shops, it is also abundant in many gardens. From the pampered plants in the greenhouse, through the glasshouse, to those raised outdoors, tomatoes are everywhere, clinging thickly to the vine.

Thus it seems opportune to discuss the versatility of this fruit so that readers can not only take advantage of the seasonal cheapness but find ways to use the baffling profusion of their own crops.

For the next few weeks windows and attics, tops of cupboards and spaces under the stairs will be filled with ripening tomatoes. Although some of the successful ones can be bottled against the winter, and those that stay an obstinate green can be turned into Green Tomato Chutney, there are many other ways in which they can substantially supplement the current menu.

It is amusing to compile a list of recipes in which tomatoes play a prominent part in courses from soup to pudding. Better results will be obtained if the tomatoes are skinned. I sometimes serve grilled tomatoes in their skins, but otherwise peel them. (An obvious exception is for soup which is sieved or blended.) This is simply done by plunging them into water at a rolling boil, counting 10, and immediately running cold water over them.

Tomato soup

This does not have to be the rather pedestrian soup which is offered in about 90 per cent of restaurants as the only alternative to grapefruit. It can be very stimulating. Tomatoes which are going a little too soft to be otherwise used are ideal for this. Wash and quarter 1 lb. tomatoes. Coarsely chop a large onion and crush two cloves of garlic. Fry the onion and garlic without colouring in a little oil in a large saucepan. Add the tomatoes and enough water to cover well. Throw in a small green bay leaf and a small green peppercorn. Simmer for 20 minutes. Remove the shank and the bay leaf and pass the soup through a sieve or blender. Season the soup with salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Lemon juice and a dash of sherry may be added. The soup may be served hot or cold. If served cold, chop the tomatoes into small cubes and add to the soup. Away from the heat a tablespoon or so of cream may be stirred in just before serving.

Tomato salad

This makes a good first course. Slice 1 lb. of tomatoes and arrange in a shallow dish. Sprinkle with a tablespoon white wine vinegar, two tablespoons oil, salt, pepper, and a little sugar. Add chopped olives, anchovies, and capers. Mix well and serve. The salad may be served hot or cold. It may be augmented by hard-boiled eggs, olives, salami, shredded ham, anchovies and what you will.

Dugler's sauce

This is a sauce for fish but not strictly a sauce as the fish is cooked in it. Finely chop a small onion and two shallots and fry in butter. Add six large tomatoes finely chopped, a tablespoon of chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Reduce until the sauce is thick and add a tablespoon of butter. When required, lay the fish in a well-buttered dish, and cover with the sauce. Dot with pieces of butter, place the lid on or cover with foil, and bake in a moderate oven.

Tomato sauce

The joy of this sauce for pasta is that it is very quickly made. Moreover, although it is good simply on its own, many things may be added to it to ring the changes. Shellfish are particularly good. Chop very finely a small onion and crush two cloves of garlic. Fry these in two tablespoons of olive oil. Add at least 1 lb. of chopped tomatoes, salt and pepper, and a teaspoon of chopped basil and tarragon. (If these are fresh so much the better.) Cook quite briskly, reducing the sauce to a good thick one. If oysters or clams are added, use a little of their liquor with them, and if mussels, a little of the liquid they were cooked in. The shellfish should not be cooked in the sauce more than a minute or so or they will toughen. Other suggestions for additions are shrimps, scallops, chopped cooked chicken, chicken livers or mushrooms.

Stuffed tomatoes

Most people have at least one favourite recipe for stuffed tomatoes, but they may care to add this to their collection. Cut the tops from eight large tomatoes, and with a sharp spoon scoop out the insides, saving the pulp. Chop a small onion very fine and sweat it in a little butter with a teaspoon of curry powder, or more to taste. Stir in three heaped tablespoons of cold cooked rice and the same amount of finely chopped ham. Season with salt and pepper, and the tomato pulp in. Finally blend in a large walnut of butter. Fill the tomato shells with this mixture, and replace the lids. Brush over with melted butter and bake in a moderate oven. Gas 5, 375deg.F. for about 25 minutes. Sprinkle with freshly chopped parsley.

Tomato tart

This is by far the most revolutionary of today's recipes, but I do most strongly urge you to try this sweet Quarter 8-10 large tomatoes. Dot with six cloves of brown sugar. As the tomatoes make a great deal of juice, pie funnels or inverted eggcups should be used to keep the pastry off the fruit. Cover with a rich short crust, brush over with water and sprinkle with caster sugar. Bake at Gas 6 400F. for about 40 minutes. As I only made this dish a day or two ago, I have not yet experimented with various mixtures, but I am sure that other fruits such as plums, apricots and possibly blackberries may be introduced. In any case made simply with tomatoes it is delicious and different.

CARVED INTO the great stone lintel above the door to Freya Stark's house are the words: 'Noi siamo peregrini come voi siete.' We are pilgrims as you are. It is the perfect pilgrim house, large and rough hewn outside while inside all is space and light. It stands on the top of its own little hill as though deeply rooted in the earth and rock. On a twin hill stands an old rose-pink church and behind rise the foothills of the Dolomites. In front the land falls away in gentle undulations to the flatness of the plains which stretch to Venice.

To reach the house is something of a pilgrimage in itself. From some distance away you can see it growing from its hill, but unless you are expertly guided through the maze of lanes which all seem to lead in the right direction, your progress, like Christian's, will be fraught with perils.

The arch-pilgrim herself extends the welcome and peace of her house, and although this is her home, she too is in a sense passing through. Last year it was Nepal, tomorrow she is off to Switzerland to take delivery of a Dormobile, equipped with her own specifications, the gift of a munificent admirer of her books who was distressed that when she went to Afghanistan two years ago she had to rely on a chance meeting and offer of a ride in a Land-Rover in order to see the misar of Djam.

With her Dormobile she plans to make little sorties into the surrounding countryside, and for longer expeditions to recruit the services of one or other of her godsons, for neither she nor her friends are particularly happy about her driving, which is noted more for enthusiasm than accuracy.

For Freya Stark travelling began when she was carried over the Dolomites at the age of two and a half, and now the mere fact of longevity provides no reason for depriving herself of one of life's greatest delights. Languages, too, have to be kept up to standard which enables her to travel freely.

At the moment her Turkish has fallen below a level of adequacy, so she plans to spend a month in Turkey in the autumn to work at the language and perhaps do a little journey with a Turkish friend. The Turkish friend



Freya Stark

To be a pilgrim

Jane Taylor meets authoress and traveller Freya Stark

raises her hands in a gesture of despairing delight and says: "With Freya a little journey probably means all the way to the eastern frontier."

Even if the journey were no longer than a few miles, it could never be anything but eventful. She is the kind of person who merely by existing invites events, and she is rarely surprised when the unusual happens. She would probably be more surprised if it didn't. Neither is she unduly perturbed when something happens to upset her plans. She simply makes new plans and carries on accordingly — in frequently in a way that makes other people gasp at her daring. Her guardian angel must be one of the most devoted and hard-working in the business.

There has been a tradition in Italy, now largely fallen into disuse, of putting up a shrine on your property dedicated to your patron saint. Freya Stark vowed that when all the debts

from the building of her house were paid she would put up a shrine. In the fullness of time, and to the delight of the villagers, she did so — dedicated not to her patron saint but to her guardian angel.

Her house provides both the starting point and the goal of all her travels — roots and permanence to a nomadic life. It is so much a part of the landscape that it is hard to realise that eight years ago it did not exist. She found her little hill quite by chance, fell in love with it, and bought it.

Everyone advised against building a house — "Don't do it Freya, it's crazy. It's impossible." But the impulse to have a happy knack of turning into the simple and inevitable under influence of her captivating determination, and the house was built with herself as chief architect. As it happened, the hill rather disobligingly failed to fit in with her designs in every detail so she

thought nothing of building on a bit more hill to accommodate the house. Not that she would do it again, for she maintains that it is sheer fluke if an amateur's designs succeed and it would be most unlikely to happen a second time.

Extravagance or economy for their own sake have no particular place in her scheme of things, for all is brought to measure against the intransigent standard of what is fitting. If a thing is truly fitting it will usually be both practical and pleasing to the eye. This principle certainly applies to the bathrooms, which are a stunning feature of the house.

They are entirely of marble — each bathroom in a slightly different shade — and nothing so unattractive as a tap rears its ugly head. At the turn of what looks like a rather beautiful door handle, water wells up from a marble shell and spills over into the bath. In

the hand-basin it emerges discreetly through a small hole.

In the drawing-room one wall had to be just the right length to accommodate the very beautiful bookcase brought from her previous house. The whole wall is covered with books on Persia, Turkey, Iraq, and other lands where she has travelled. There are her photographs, hundreds of them, all in order and bound into fine volumes.

But not everything is so bookish. Her house was designed to a large extent as a setting for the porcelain and bronze and other trophies of a lifetime of travel — and also as fitting accommodation for her collection of hats. She has a considerable weakness for hats, and indeed for clothes in general. For a visit to her dressmaker she appears stunningly in mid-century, while at dinner she is resplendent in a richly embroidered Persian gown. For the garden there is an old skirt and blouse and a straw hat.

You can never be sure who you will meet in her house — perhaps a son of her publisher, perhaps an expert on roses, certainly other writers — and Freya Stark is splendidly and naturally at the centre. Whatever she is doing at any moment she does with total concentration, whether it is talking Turkey with someone about to go there, or wandering around the interconnecting terraces of her hill, rich with roses and lavender brought from England, discussing the problems of soil.

Or a porcelain expert will call in for a drink in the evening and while it goes round, eyes popping out at the sight of all her treasures, she will be totally involved in his subject and picking his brains for information about some of her favourite pieces. There is always something to be learned, no end to the opportunity to be delighted by some new thing.

Her sense of repose and delight in life is something which communicates itself immediately — it is almost impossible to be with her and not feel relaxed and delighted too. And the house, so much of her own creation, reflects her peace and gaiety, her appreciation of the beautiful and the good. Both have an inner harmony. It seems that some houses, like some people, have their centre of gravity within themselves.

Step by step to step-parenthood

by Caroline Medawar

THE stepchild/step-parent relationship is statistically a difficult one. In the fairy stories the good mother or father has died, leaving the innocent babes in the care of the remaining natural parent — a kindly but soft-headed creature — and the wicked step-parent. Today's step-parents are a more civilised bunch. As often as not both of the original parents are alive and well, and for a great many people the step-relationship is a part-time one at best. As such it has its special difficulties, and also its special rewards.

To begin with, the relationship is a changing one. The child you first meet for a tentative walk in the park one Sunday afternoon, both of you dressed for the occasion and on your best behaviour, is very different from the one who will cheerfully trample mud through the kitchen in five years' time. Different because not only does the relationship alter with time like any other but also because the child itself is changing at a far greater rate than you are.

One can accelerate getting to know an adult in some respects by doing certain selected things in their company — seeking a favourite film for instance — but nothing will succeed with children like time. Moreover, to some extent the more mundane the activity the more you learn. A wet afternoon making toffee-apples is built of more solid stuff than a visit to even the most exotic pantomime.

The emotional problems that every part-time stepchild brings with it are to some extent unique to every situation and so must be their solutions; nevertheless there are also practical problems for which there are practical remedies.

The source of a great many complaints is the question of discipline. "If they're only there for the weekend it seems a pity to get cross, but it drives me mad when..." The fact is that every household has its own style, which has evolved as a natural reflection of the tastes and attitudes of the members of that family. It is probably just as difficult for the visit-

ing innocent to switch styles as it is for the receiving household to make the necessary adjustments.

One possible solution is to allow a neutral time at the beginning of visits during which everyone can make the transition in their own way. It is miraculous in what a different frame of mind a child can wake the following day after a bristling and whiny arrival, provided that no mindbending contraptions have occurred the night before. And after a while it is not uncommon to hear from people who see the child in both contexts how very differently they behave in each. "Almost a different person," they remark with surprise, just as with school, different expectations produce different behaviour.

Even so, one is caught in a cleft stick in the early stages of the relationship. One does not want to accord the child the tolerance one might offer an ordinary visitor precisely because one is anxious to have him as part of the family. Yet one tends to inhibit the rage that one's own children would naturally incur with a similar piece of

bad behaviour.

However, crossness immediately and openly expressed (for the deed not the child) can actually improve the relationship. No child misses the twitching jaw and averted gaze for more than ten seconds anyway. It took me more than a year before I could genuinely cross with my own stepson, now with a winning smile he mops the extralegal from his freshly gutted fish off the breadboard almost as my brow clouds over.

It is very tempting at first to ascribe all tensions with the child to the step-relationship. Actually children, like adults, can be more or less likeable at different times. Parents get on more or less well with their own offspring at different stages of development too, and it is apparently just as hard to accept that fact about one's own as well as one's step-children.

Most of all it seems to be important to resist the temptation to see the stepchild yourself. What ever your private views, as far as the young child is concerned it has a

perfectly good mother or father of its own. It doesn't need two and it is asking for trouble to attempt — or even to allow — a conversion.

What if one is very lucky, can eventually happen instead, is something just as unique and rewarding for everyone concerned. It works more along the lines of what a good godparent might be, but rarely gets the opportunity. That is, a permanent relationship between a loving and concerned adult and a developing child, but one that is freed by circumstance of some of the emotional tensions that inevitably occur between any child and even the most clue-up of parents.

There is nothing mystical to do with blood ties about it: one is simply brought eyeball to eyeball a great deal more often with children living under the same roof. A friend who'd spent the weekend with us all said she'd never wanted children of her own but that she thought she'd enjoy having stepchildren. It seemed the highest compliment any relationship could receive.

A fine line in wine

John Arlott reports on the Wine Society

THE Great Exhibition of 1871 barely left a mark on history. It was devoted to industry and commerce and had so little success that it brought the series of exhibitions at the Albert Hall to an end. In the event, one of its short-comings produced its chief and most enduring benefit.

The Portuguese exhibitors complained that their wine — including Buellias euphemistically labelled "Portuguese Hock" — had not been adequately displayed or promoted. The Foreign Office attempted to redress their grievance by arranging a couple of subscription lunches at which the wines could be tasted and discussed.

The outcome of the discussion was the International Exhibition Co-operative Wine Society, now usually known as the Wine Society and one of the largest independent wine retailers in Britain.

There is no doubt that it has endured independent and prosperous because its founding committee of gentlemen made it a cooperative rather than a stock company. That committee which held its inaugural meeting in the Albert Hall in August, 1874, consisted of three men, Major General Henry Scott, George Scrivenor, and A. Brudenell Carter. General Scott, of the Royal Engineers, designed that functional oddity the Albert Hall. It was said that such a vast roof without supporting pillars was bound to collapse. When it was completed and all its scaffolding but the central column removed, General Scott ordered everyone else out of the building while he knocked out the last support. His roof remains firm.

George Scrivenor was a senior official of Customs and Excise; the poacher made gamekeeper; Brudenell Carter, later a professor at the Royal College of Surgeons — which probably explains medicine being the most strongly represented profession in the society — remained an officer for 45 years.

Unadulterated

These men who laid down the "Objects of the Society" were obviously moved by nineteenth-century cooperative ideals. It would import foreign wines and sell them at cheap rates to members; introduce other foreign wines hitherto unknown or little known in this country; all wine was to be "in a pure unadulterated condition."

No member might hold more than one share; no dividend would be payable until the extraction of the share on the member's death. The Society, registered as a Provident Society, was entitled to the same tax benefits as a cooperative.

The first wine bought was a nostalgic — Buellias from Portugal; the next eight were Spanish table wines; then came sherries and madeiras. The present list contains 20 sherries from the society's Medium Dry at 97p to 3 Viejo Oloroso at £1.75 with nine "sherry style" items from 70p: ten wood ports from 99p to £1.75, 27 vinegars from £1.32 to £1.70; 89 clarets from the society's first wine, Chateau Mission Haut Brion 1964 at £2.32 (the members cleared out the stock of 1962 a year ago); 28 red Burgundies, the society's at 74p to Gevrey Chambertin at £1.50; nine Beaujolais between 78p and 97p; seven red Rhone from 80p to a French-bottled Chateau de Pape at £1.30; four roses, 73p to 89p; 12 white Bordeaux from 80p to a Chateau La Riviere Haut Brion, £1.87; 12 white Burgundies between 69p and £1.65; seven Loire and nine Alsace white at 68p to £1.72; 12 Masses and 34 hocks, from 74p to a Binger Schachtelberg, Reims Auslese 1967 at £3.97.

Reasonable

There are seven champagnes — £1.72 to £2.85 — and eight other sparkling wines; seven brandies; five blended and six Scotch whiskeys. For the rest, in accordance with the original aims, these are wines from Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Rumania, Hungary, Greece, Italy, South Africa, Morocco, Austria, Japan, Yugoslavia, the Lebanon, and England (a light dry white from Hambledon). The committee's criterion has honestly been that of quality at reasonable price. There have been a few errors of judgment and palate, but no breach of integrity.

The Wine Society is essentially a cooperative. Originally a share-cost £1 the price was increased to £5 in 1932 to provide capital for purchases to meet new members' orders; and a premium of £5 was added last year. Each shareholder can expect an annual interest of 5 per cent per annum, but it is only payable at his death.

Last year the profit — ludicrous by commercial standards — was 2.4 per cent on a turnover of £125 million. Many recent capital developments have been sustained by interest-free loans from members (rewarded with advance offers of bin-bands). Profits, like share-payments, are largely ploughed back into stocks of wine — currently valued at £662,628. That is a large amount of wine to own, but not enough to keep pace with the demands of a membership showing 1,400 elections a year. The membership list from the start of the numbers almost 50,000: the 26,000 currently active buy over £1 million worth of wines and spirits a year.

Prospective members have to be proposed by an existing member. Would-be should ask their doctor to propose them: if he does not belong, write to the Secretary, LEWIS at PO Box 446, 55, Bolsover Street, London W1P 7HL.



PICK OF THE WEEKEND: This shirt dress, buttoning all down the front, has matching shorts underneath. It is by John Marks, in a neat sweet Liberty print, multi-coloured; the fabric is Liberty's fine cotton lawn that washes perfectly. The dress and shorts together cost £11.50. Small and medium sizes only (approximately 10 and 12) at Simpsons of Piccadilly now — but probably not for long, since such a good holiday outfit is likely to be snapped up very quickly at this time of year.

PICTURE BY FRANK MARTIN



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vice — by galvanising the EEC into unity of action that may turn it

The land too costly to live in

WALTER SCHWARZ in Jerusalem, Thursday, on Israel's new mood of financial despair

PRO WHOSE benefit is this? The answer is more elusive here than in most places. The benefits of being a Jew in one's own country cannot be weighed against the prospects of getting married and having nowhere to live because land speculators have pushed prices beyond reach.

Nor can the thrill of building a new country be quantified against the drabness of being a professional with no hope of ever owning a house because the tax is well over 200 per cent. Besides, if there are rich and poor in Israel, the gap is still smaller than in most other countries.

The question is unanswered: why is Israel, which has been so successful in its economic development, now facing a crisis of confidence? The answer lies in the fact that the country is now facing a crisis of confidence.

What is the Black Panthers of Jerusalem have been doing. These little, brown-skinned young men — admitted and followed as much for their good looks as for their ideas — have been demonstrating on behalf of the underprivileged majority of "Oriental" Jews. Their leaders are all in prison after a recent demonstration.

The same malaise is behind the continuous strikes of recent months. Many of the strikers are already well-off. Their strikes are so selfish, ruthless and economically self-destructive that they seem to reflect exasperation with a system rather than with the level of wages.

Behind this protest is a less articulate mood of bewilderment. What are we supposed to be doing? We are supposed to be fighting for a better life. But what is the point of fighting for a better life if the cost is so high?

What is the point of fighting for a better life if the cost is so high? The answer is that the cost is too high. The cost of living in Israel is too high for most people to afford.

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really see no point in staying in this country. The soldier was neither oriental nor underprivileged. His father builds flats for Russian immigrants ("They even have shutters on the windows, and telephones installed"), which are allocated with almost no down payment. For the non-immigrant, the price rise in building materials as the result of devaluation has pushed house prices up yet again.

Bitterness about the flats and the duty free shopping granted to immigrants is new and revolutionary. That immigration is as vital as defence for national survival is one of the basic Israeli shibboleths. Lately young couples have been squatting in unoccupied flats earmarked for immigrants, demanding that they, too, be housed.

Every now and again the authorities do something that dramatises the problem in a dilapidated and overcrowded suburb of Jerusalem a fine new block was being built to improve matters. When it was half finished it was switched to serve as high-class housing for immigrants. Now the immigrants — mostly from America — try to send their children to schools in "better neighbourhoods". Luxury flats side by side with the tatty crowded tenements of old timers can be seen all over the country.

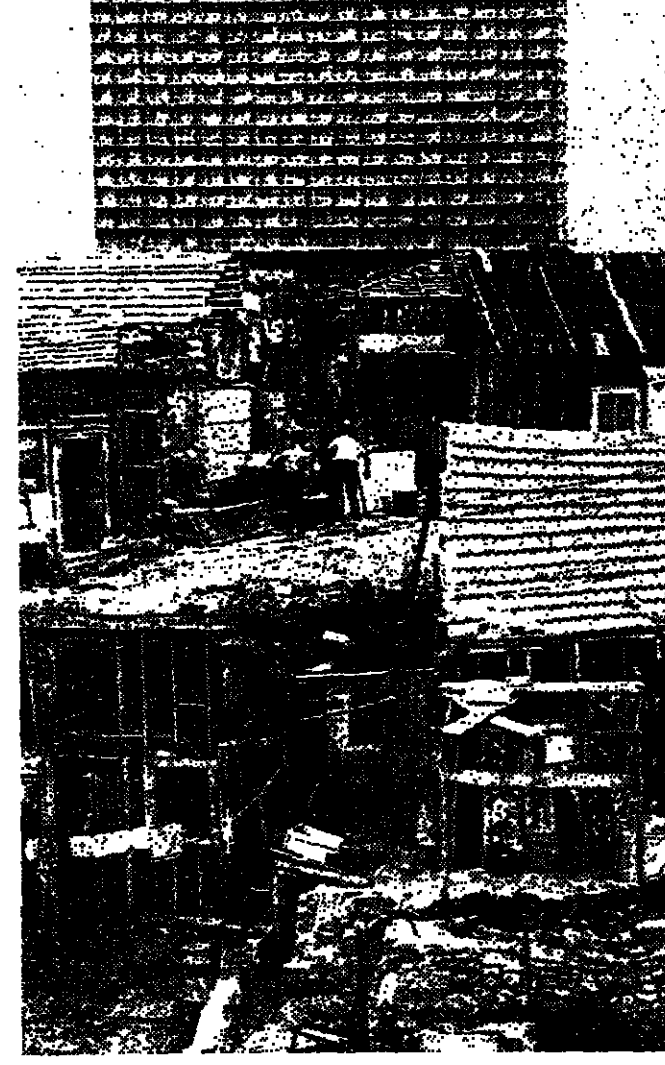
A finance minister's credibility is always at its lowest after a devaluation. Nobody

now believes Mr Sapir when he says it doesn't mean that everything will go up. Many things already have, with Mr Sapir's own approval. Mr price controls have been imposed and family allowances are to be increased. But everyone is sure that the inflation will continue.

Part of the trouble is that although there is tranquillity, defence continues to eat most of the budget. The French embargo on Mirages in 1968 produced a do-it-yourself obsession among the defence establishment. Israel has now begun to produce most of the armaments it is likely to need — from bullets to the latest electronic devices.

This and the fortifications of the Suez Canal and the northern borders, have created a new class of defence contractors. It ranges from the man without a shirt, owning one bulldozer, who dangerously dug ditches behind the Suez Canal while the shells were still coming over — to the manufacturer of electronic components in a suburb of Tel-Aviv. It is widely believed that in addition to its lucrative contracts, the "new class" manages to evade the tax burdens which crush the ordinary people. This at any rate is what its sumptuous living standards would seem to suggest.

Opinion polls show that young people are only a little less convinced than their elders that Mrs Meir's Arab policy is on the right lines. On one point the under thirties are actually less flex-



Jobs minus boys

by Harold Jackson

THE mental hospitals are crying out for nurses, police forces are constantly below establishment, it takes five days to get a simple repair to a car — and yet we have 900,000 people out of work. The arithmetic of unfilled vacancies seems to make no sense at all to the layman who, hearing that Birmingham has a shortage of every job going, wonders how any employer can be short of staff.

But economics never operated as simply as we would like, and the job market is no exception. The biggest difficulty is simply that the jobs available seldom match up to the men or women looking for work in any given area. In Wales, for instance, they are looking for more than 2,000 people in the service and distributive industries but, when you look a bit closer it is to find that the jobs are for the holiday season and will be ending in any case. There is not much point in a redundant steelworker moving to the seaside for four weeks as a commis waiter.

In the Midlands the jobs are for bricklayers, motor mechanics, heavy goods vehicle drivers, civil engineering draughtsmen, experienced nurses, accountants, and insurance agents. None of these can be regarded as the sort of work that can just be picked up by anyone and the further problem is that they are not necessarily in an area where those qualified are living.

You may find that you offer a man a vacancy four miles away, one employer's exchange manager said, "but that it will involve him in three changes of bus. The chances are that he will hang on for something less difficult."

There are also the deeper human factors that don't show up in the statistics. An important element is a man's own assessment of his chances of getting back into his own trade. He is unlikely to opt for something new — and a new career — if he reckons that another month or six weeks will see him settled. Though he may be going through a thin time while unemployed the rate of social security benefit now has taken a lot of the pressure off him and he may well choose to keep his belt tight rather than leap in the dark.

Another rather paradoxical factor is that employers are proving much fussier than they were about taking on applicants in a period of labour shortage. There was a habit of settling for the first reasonable prospect in the hope that he would turn out all right on the job. Now that there is a pool, staff managers live in much the same sort of climate as the unemployed — they would sooner wait for the right man even if it means some temporary inconvenience.

The labour situation is not as black and white as it appears from the bald figures. One big exchange in the East Midlands, for example, has much the same turnover of jobs as it had when unemployment was running at half its present rate. Every week some 500 people change their employer.

For those who are not so lucky there is the difficult decision of whether to start learning some new skill — facing a longish period of relatively low pay while training and the prospect of coming into the industry too late to reach their top potential earning capacity before retirement. The gamblers will take the plunge, the others will mull it over and hope.

The computers can't get that sort of factor down to binary simplicity.



When dreams go off the rails

Dennis Barker on sharp facts and model railways

WHAT with the Triang situation and all that, choosing this particular time for the first summer Model Railway Show is rather like holding a sales convention during the Dunkirk evacuation. "We keep getting asked how long Triang trains are going to be on the market and of course we can't tell them exactly," said one stand-holder at the Central Hall, Westminster, and the overseas exhibitors chewed on fat Dutch cigars and beamed with the confidence of such long-established firms. "Dunkirk, however, may not mean defeat. It is inconceivable that all sorts of Triang engines will disappear from the market," said Mr Dickie Dickson, the exhibition manager. "But what the whole situation will be if Britain joins the Common Market is another matter. Continental makes are much more expensive now but when the tariff barriers are lowered it will make things more difficult for the British industry. The point is that though the son chooses the train, it's the father who is paying the bill, so the most expensive line tends to get chosen."

When the completed trains change hands they do so for up to £100. There is also a revival in the hand-made model business. One firm is offering its own line of "O" gauge steam locomotives at £55, half the price of the nearest comparable engine being made by the remnant of a once-famous firm. "We have an engineer making them for us," said Mr Peter Hunt, joint proprietor of Chuffs, who have shops in Paddington and the City. "He has orders for 300, but he's only just come back from his honeymoon, so his wife won't let him make more than five a week."

Victor Keegan on beers and breweries

Red counter-revolution?

IT MAY still be a golden rule never to mix your drinks, but mixing your breweries is quite a different matter. One consequence of Grand Metropolitan Hotel's victory over Watneys this week for control of Truman, the London brewers, is a proposed arrangement whereby the new Grand Met/Truman group will brew some of Watney's beer for them. This gives some consolation in defeat to Watneys, since using Truman's facilities was one of the main objects of its bid.

So as a result of the takeover battle, Grand Metropolitan achieves its ambition of owning a brewery. Watneys is able to accelerate its rationalisation programme (the running down of its Whitechapel brewery), and everybody is happy.

Or are they? Somewhere along the assembly line no one seems to have thought of the long suffering beer consumer, nursing myths that his favourite brand of beer is that much different because of jealously guarded brewing techniques and secret ingredients. If Truman can make Watney's beer at the turn of a vat where will it all end? One is used to other industries, from pea canning to aluminium and oil, swapping pro-

MISCELLANY

Consolidated funds

THE TRIAL for "the biggest political crime of the century," currently adjourned in Cairo, is not just political. Two of the leading accused, former Vice-President Ali Sabri and former Minister for State and Presidential Affairs Sami Sharaf, were not averse to lining their own nests, according to the prosecution.

Sharaf, the indictment says, embezzled £1,000 in sterling and about £5,500 in Lebanese pounds, not to mention using Presidential funds for clothes and furniture. Sabri's toll included a house built for a nominal sum and "huge quantities of goods from the Soviet Union during a visit there as head of an official delegation."

Rumour at the time had it that it needed two army lorries to cart the loot away, that happened in August, 1969, and as Sabri had been getting a little uppity politically, President Nasser used this Customs evasion to demote him temporarily. If Sabri and the prosecution have their way, the embezzling days of Messrs. Sabri and Sharaf are over.

Booked up

TAKE A GIRL like Sue Pegden. How on earth does she come to be involved in the Longford probe?

Bikie's trail

WHAT NEXT for Peter Steedman, the "multi-purpose Australian revolutionary" who has served as managing editor for both "OZ" and "Ink" — after editing several radical magazines in his home town of Melbourne? He has just been offered what the Australians call a blue ribbon "Labour seat for Gellibrand." The retiring federal member for Gellibrand, Hec Melvor, who has held the seat since the Thirties, has written to Steedman offering it, but adding: "There's a Melbourne Cup said in for it and I know not who will be the winner."

Steedman, once called "the sharpest burr under the saddle of Australian conformity," said yesterday he would decline the offer, even though Labour have been after him for some years. "I refuse to subject myself to archaic party disciplines — if I try for Parliament it will be on my own terms."

Meanwhile, Steedman is considering a request from Abbie Hoffman to bring out a British edition of Hoffman's "Steal This Book" — a survival manual for those who reject capitalism and therefore the spending of money. Steedman himself has been accused of everything from leading a gang of packing bikies, to being a bloated capitalist. He did indeed ride with Melbourne's Hell's Angels, studs and all.

Inked out

"INK" now without Steedman will hit the streets again in the middle of next week with a second special edition on "repression in Britain," guest-edited by Brian Winston — formerly of "World in Action" and "24 Hours," now a lecturer in communications at Alverton College in Oxfordshire (a sort of extension of the New York State University).

Winston left the BBC early this year after seven years in current affairs. He anticipated marching orders, he says, following his own dissatisfaction "with the BBC's own brand of repression." "Everyone can have an opinion about television except those who make the programmes — you sign away your freedom to talk about anything."

"Ink," which lurched badly after the "OZ" decisions, is still staffed by volunteers — though the hopeful word is that it expects to be on an even keel, with paid staff and publishing fortnightly, within a few weeks. Contributors lined up for the next edition include Kenneth Tynan and Germaine Greer, with a cover by Gerald Scarfe, which makes it sound in the "Country Life" class for smooth running.

First person

VATICAN protocol requires the Pope and those he receives in private audiences remain a secret, unless, of course, the audience has been granted to a Head of State or someone of VIP rank, when there will usually be a joint communiqué issued later, saying nothing. Not so, with Mary Whitehouse, who saw Pope Paul on Wednesday and gave the press an allegedly verbatim report of what he told her. (He said he would pray for her side daily during the coming Festival of Light, etc.) But then, if Mary Whitehouse's account can be taken as the gospel truth, even His Holiness dropped protocol. The Pope always refers to himself with the royal "We" — but in talking to our Mary he used the first personal singular. Which is not the only thing singular about our Mary obtaining a private audience when the Pope is supposedly avoiding such duties during his summer retreat.

Wages defined in US freeze

The United States Cost of Living Council issued a broad definition of the "wages and salaries" covered by President Nixon's 90-day freeze, saying it includes job prerequisites, stock options and expense accounts. In the spirit of its series of questions and answers on the freeze, the council said: "All forms of remuneration or inducement to employees by their employers" are included. Among the items specified were such potential perquisites as vacation and holiday pay, bonuses, premiums for night work, overtime pay, contributions to savings plans or pension funds, cost of living allowances, discounts and payments for deferred compensation.

The council also ruled that "wages and salaries" include the cost of foreign travel for employees and their families, and that the cost of foreign travel for employees and their families is included in the freeze. The council said that the cost of foreign travel for employees and their families is included in the freeze.

US citizens working overseas or companies incorporated in the US are subject to the freeze, the council said. If a customer that has been receiving quantity discounts means that the price for the customer is lower than the price for the general public, the council said, the seller can charge him the difference.

The council decided that the profit from family-owned businesses is not subject to the freeze. But the amount of income to family members, if that is a salary under an agreed formula, cannot exceed the rate of increase in the price level. The council said that the rate of increase in the price level is 3.0 per cent per annum. The council said that the rate of increase in the price level is 3.0 per cent per annum.

Germany and Far East biggest 10pc victims

US IMPORTS from West Germany, Japan and South Korea will be particularly hard-hit by the 10 per cent Government surcharge, a US official study indicates. But US officials believe the overall impact of the import levy will be lighter for imports from Britain, Italy, and other countries.

A Government study of the effects of the levy shows that it will be applicable to about 88 per cent of all US imports from the Common Market countries, 72 per cent of imports from the United Kingdom, but only about a quarter of US imports from Canada and Latin American countries.

The survey suggests that the import surcharge will have a varying impact on US imports from specific Western European countries, including EEC countries. It will apply to an estimated 84 per cent of all imports from West Germany, 86 per cent from Italy, 84 per cent from Belgium-Luxembourg, 83 per cent from France, and to about 75 per cent from the Netherlands.

Japan, the major US trade partner in the Far East, will have about 94 per cent of its exports to the US covered by the emergency levy. US officials said it would affect about 95 per cent of South Korea's exports to the US, 83 per cent from Taiwan, and 83 per cent from Hongkong. The Far East countries are major textile exporters to the US. The percentages are based on the assumption that the levy will not apply to cotton textiles, on which quotas are in effect, but will be collected on all others.

The Philippines will have about 35 per cent of its exports covered by the surcharge, the study shows. Because Latin America and most African countries ship mainly duty-free raw materials to the US, their export trade with the US will be affected less. President Nixon has already explained that the import surcharge would not apply to duty-free imports such as coffee, nor to items covered by formal import quota restrictions.

This leaves about 23 per cent of Latin America's exports to the US covered by African countries averaging 12 per cent, the survey showed. South Africa, exporting some manufactured goods to the US, will have about 23 per cent of its shipments covered by the surcharge. For Canada, the figure is 25 per cent, although the Canadian Government has been seeking a total exemption from the US import surcharge.—A.P.-Dow Jones.

Wall St opens door to foreign finance houses

The New York Stock Exchange's governing board has approved an arrangement that for the first time would allow a major foreign financial institution to buy a substantial interest in an exchange member firm.

The arrangement involves Compagnie Lambert pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, a Brussels-based company whose activities include banking, real estate, utilities, and industrial ventures, and William D. Witter Inc., a relatively small New York-based firm that has built a reputation as a quality research-oriented house. (The firm is not connected with Dean Witter, a large company with a coast-to-coast branch network.)

The transaction was approved in principle by the exchange's governing board last month and was due to take effect yesterday. In the view of some highly placed industry sources, it highlights the debates of how to balance the capital needs of a brokerage firm with the question of what degree of big board market access should be granted to financial institutions. Although the dollar amount of the Lambert investment has not been finally determined, the capital injection Witter will receive is regarded as a compelling element in the transaction. Both William D. Witter, president of the brokerage firm, and Joseph Murphy, vice

president, finance, of Lambert Brussels Capital Corp., a Compagnie Lambert US subsidiary through which the investment will be channelled, confirmed the existence of the arrangement but declined detailed comment on the ground that specifics are still being worked out. They said, however, that although the official exchange sanction took effect yesterday, the investment probably will not actually be made until next month.

However, other industry sources disclosed that basically the arrangement calls for Compagnie Lambert to acquire 15 to 25 per cent of Witter's equity, with participation in Witter. The 25 per cent level is the maximum allowed by exchange rule 318, which is designed to prevent

institutional domination of member firms. It provides that, unless a member firm's parent receives more than 50 per cent of its revenue from the securities business (which Compagnie Lambert does not), the parent cannot own more than 25 per cent voting control of a member firm.

In the Witter case, the exchange's governing board has planned a further hedge against such outside domination. It has specified that any brokerage transactions executed by Witter on behalf of the Lambert interests cannot exceed 5 per cent of Witter's annual securities business. And the directors say that such business presently comprises less than 5 per cent of Witter's volume.—AP-Dow Jones.

Company news briefs

Interim results

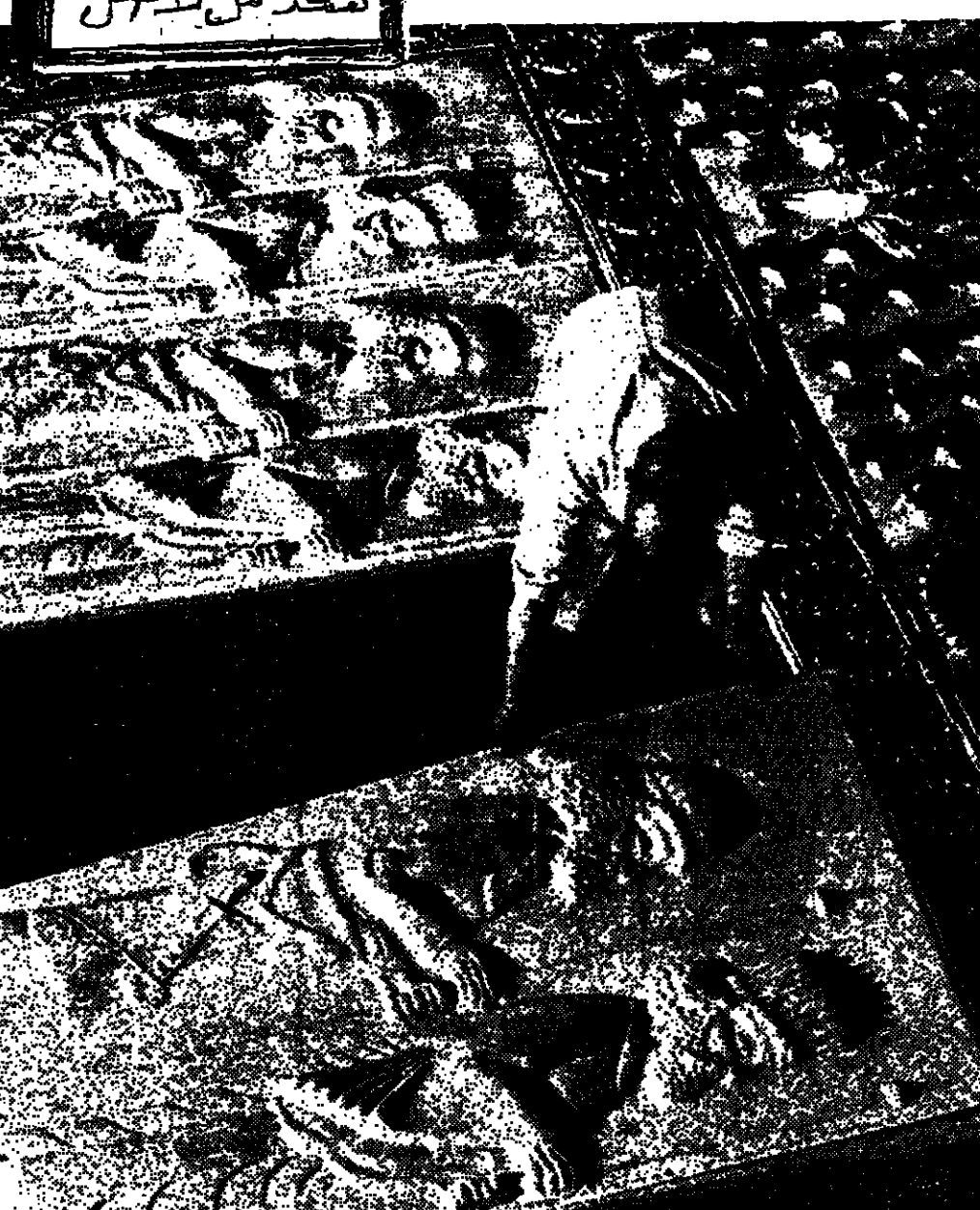
Bertram Consolidated Rubber: Twenty per cent in lieu of final dividend last year. Pre-tax profit £122,010, before tax charge £53,700 (£85,000).

Months to August 5, £770,700 (£796,800) before gross interest £119,800 (£145,700). Guy Rogers: 21 per cent (no dividend last year). Pre-tax profit £37,202 (loss £8,562).

Final results

Hall Holdings: 9 per cent making 13 per cent (12 per cent).

W. E. Norton (Holdings): Final 71 per cent making 15 per cent (12.75 per cent). Pre-tax profit £55,366 (£5,302).



Technology salutes an ancient empire in these plastic panels — part of a £360,000 contract won by Winton Irvine and Irvine Martin (Plastics) to provide decorations and illuminations for the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian empire in Tehran and Shiraz

Reorganisation behind profit rise by W. Credit

Western Credit, the finance house, surged forward in 1970-71 and the group is raising its dividend by one point, a final of 11 per cent for 1970-71. The payment is backed by a 48 per cent jump from £209,332 to £310,779 in profit before charge, £116,593 (£101,564) for tax.

Outstanding balances stood at £8,715,000 on June 30, against £7,617,000 12 months earlier, but while the year saw an increase in the amount of business financed, the substantial rise in profit resulted mainly from cheaper money, reorganisation of the group, and the reorientation of its business towards retail banking and specialised loan finance.

the full year work out 13 per cent up at £463,000. The board is to raise the dividend total 5 points to 55 per cent with a final payment of 35 per cent.

Photopia keeps big promise

Photopia International has pulled off the big recovery the board hoped for and shareholders are to get a final dividend of 12 per cent making 20 per cent as forecast, against 71 per cent. An increase from £1,385,000 to £1,989,000 in the turnover has produced a jump from £41,317 to £143,080 in the pre-tax profit.

Hotels group keeps growing

Shareholders of the rapidly expanding Clydesdale Commercial Hotels group can look forward to a four-point lift in their dividend this year. The interim dividend is being raised from 6 per cent to 8 per cent on the capital increased by one-for-four rights issue and a final of 12 per cent is envisaged which would raise the total to 20 per cent.

Warner Holidays holds total

Uninspiring results come from Warner Holidays. Profit before tax increased from £249,446 to £282,327 in 1970-71. After tax of £145,000 (£155,000), the net profit has improved from £194,446 to £208,527. With a final of 11 per cent, the total dividend remains at 16 per cent.

Drury Holdings slashes payout

Some suppliers of building materials are managing to cover themselves against increased costs with a margin to spare, but contractors whose business includes a large proportion of work on fixed price contracts for local authorities have run into problems. Drury Holdings, the building group which reports a loss for 1970-71 has been hit by the escalation in the cost of labour and materials and the dividend is being cut from 24 per cent to only 71 per cent.

Development Sec. earnings rise

Development Securities, owners of the Dorchester Hotel and the Chichester yacht basin, and construction and oil interests, pushed its pre-tax profit up from £614,000 to £850,000 in 1970-71. After tax of £397,000 (£274,000) and the £120,000 attributable to minority interests, the net profit has moved up from £334,000 to £451,000. The group's affairs are still moving in the right direction and the directors say that the profit before tax and minority interests for 1970-71 should show a "significant" increase over last year.

Mather & Platt paying more

Mather and Platt is raising its interim dividend from 0.8p to 0.9p per share in spite of a 17 per cent drop to £1,035,000 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30. After tax of £433,376 (£539,578) and minority interests the net attributable profit has slipped from £673,000 to £570,000.

Double earnings from Witan

The Witan Investment Company turns in a good set of first quarter results. Gross income moved up from £889,303 to £1,071,493 in the three months to March 31.

Galliford profit jumps 13 pc

Galliford Brindley, the Leicestershire construction group, maintained its first half growth and pre-tax profits for the first six months to March 31.

Industry ready for European challenge

BRITAIN'S TEXTILE industry is ready to meet competition from other countries in the Six once we have entered the Common Market. This was the message which Mr S. Rothwell, from the management department of English Calico, brought to a conference on the EEC organised by Bolton Chamber of Commerce this week. Mr Rothwell, who was formerly in the overseas department of the Textile Council, pointed out that the industry was no longer in the fragmented state it was at the time of the original application in 1962. Textiles were no longer a lame duck, although after many years of crying wolf about foreign imports, it was hardly surprising that the people still thought this way about the industry. Entry into the EEC would present problems; the European customer generally preferred brighter designs than were common here. But the rapid increase in central buying agencies within the Six, and a growing consumer market with more leisure, were creating a demand for the sophisticated textile products which Britain was best at producing.

Double earnings from Witan

The Witan Investment Company turns in a good set of first quarter results. Gross income moved up from £889,303 to £1,071,493 in the three months to March 31.

"We have reshaped our business on sounder foundations and are now proceeding steadily with our planned expansion into a process engineering and contracting organisation of real world status."

Other main points from Sir David Barritt's statement to shareholders for the year ended 31st March, 1971 are—

Profit
Trading profit before reorganisation and taxation is £1,450,000. Profit available for distribution is £207,000. The dividend recommended is 6% (4%).
Costs of our major reorganisation, started last year, have this year amounted to nearly £700,000.
The taxation charge of 54% of profits before tax is exceptionally high mainly due to losses incurred overseas which cannot be offset for tax purposes this year.

Reorganisation proceeding
Profit would have been £1 million higher but for losses in the sectors of the Group engaged on heavy rolling mills. The elimination of these losses is one of the main objectives of the massive reorganisation of our business which has been going on for the past two years and which will be completed this year.

Benefits already apparent
● Reorganisation of the roll foundries in Sheffield and Gateshead is complete. The reshaped business is now earning profits of around £700,000 a year.
● Heavy plant and rolling mill manufacturing is now confined to one well equipped works in Sheffield. By September, annual costs will have been reduced by some £2 million.
● Concentration of Power-Gas as a single operation in London will result in savings in operating costs of £1 million a year and has put the company in a better position to bid for large world projects.
● Liquidity has been substantially improved by the disposal of non-essential peripheral interests.

The Board
The appointments to the Board during the year consolidate the policy of strengthening the international character of the business and have significantly reinforced our commercial, financial and technical expertise.

Selective acquisitions extend the Group's range
Several acquisitions of process engineering companies have been made, all capable of making significant contribution to future prosperity.

They are:
Zimmer AG in Frankfurt, employing 1300 people and specialising in plant for the production of synthetic fibres. It adds an important new dimension to our process engineering capability.

Shareholders need have no doubts about the future.
The Company's position today is incomparably better than it was a year ago. Much progress has been made in eliminating loss-making operations; essential assets have been sold; the business has been extensively restructured and directed into growth industries on an international scale; liquidity has been restored to a healthy level. As a result the Company is now in a strong position to take full advantage of the upturn in world trade when it comes. I am completely confident of the outcome."

Copies of the complete Report and Accounts are obtainable from:
The Secretary, Davy-Ashmore Ltd., 15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD.

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Sea trip booking system outdated

By REX MALIK

Make an airline seat reservation and all the aids of modern computing, with instantaneous individual response, spring into action. But make a reservation to go by sea, and you're back in the era of the quill pen. Yet you would think that (particularly when trying to make a summer booking) the cross-Channel passenger and car ferry operations of British Rail would be ideally suited to a computer reservation system.

Yet currently there is only one such system in existence and that operates on much longer routes. It is run by P and O and it works on a 24-hour cycle giving a much slower, non-instantaneous response. As a result P and O and the rest of the world's great shipping lines are eyeing a project now being created by the Helsinki-based Silja Line, a consortium of two Finnish and one Swedish shipping companies.

Between them they operate 11 ships running from Helsinki and Turku in Finland and Norderby and Stockholm in Sweden. They provide three regular services and currently carry 1,300,000 passengers, 120,000 cars, and 50,000 trucks a year. The passenger load alone is expected to top the two million mark by the end of 1973. Currently this is all dealt with by phone and paper through 600 agents, though 10 handle 80 per cent of the business.

This is not, however, the main problem. Silja Line's service is travel with routes which are long enough to require cabin and other facilities is quite complex to organise, particularly when the accommodation on the ships can differ and can be booked in many combinations. Indeed, Silja Line even has a shipboard canteen business as well as operating a semi-hotel service in port for those making business calls. What is more, a good weather forecast can send bookings rocking. The interplay between customer and operator can be much more complex than in the airline seat reservation situation.

The solution chosen is to put it all up on a reservation system based on a Univac 9400 computer, with 40 terminals in the various Silja offices at the ports of call. This is taking a 20-man year systems design effort simply to cope with the reservation stage.

The cost? Well, Silja calculate that if they can obtain an extra passenger/cabin or passenger/car booking a trip, they will more than recover costs and as their analysis indicated that they currently lose nearly a thousand bookings a day through cancellations of all kinds, anything is obviously better than current practice.

It is no wonder that P and O are closely following the systems design and Silja's experience. But why the great shipping nations and lines should have left it all to a medium-size company which only operates in the Baltic remains a mystery.

Apartheid row at UTG meeting

A group of anti-apartheid demonstrators bought one share each in United Transport Group to enable them to accuse the company of condoning apartheid and breaking Rhodesian sanctions at the Company's annual meeting in Chesham, Mon.

At times the meeting became a shouting match, with demonstrators trying to make themselves heard above the clapping and jeering of other shareholders. But the protesters' claims were denied by the management. The group attacked the company's alleged involvement in South Africa, Rhodesia, and in particular in the controversial Cabora Bassa Dam scheme in Mozambique. The demonstrators called themselves the Dam Busters Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

BANK BRIDGE SECURITIES LIMITED

Year to 31st March	1971	1970
Profit before taxation and minority interests	£1,186,199	£412,488
Profit after taxation and minority interests	£613,941	£217,554
Dividends:-		
Final Dividend	30%	20%
Total for year	45%	30%
Earnings per share	4.3p.	2.4p.

Bonus issue proposed of one for ten.

66 We are reasonably satisfied with the results of the year and, having regard to current developments and plans, we are confident of a further increase in profits this year. We regard our investments in good growth or potential growth areas as the basis for future expansion and we will take every opportunity to increase our interests in these and related fields.

R.A. Palfreyman, Chairman.

John Arlott on MCC's tour postponement

India's pleas are rejected

By Albert Barham

Palace chairman gains support

putting off the tour earlier this month, since when they had been in consultation with cricket authorities in the three host countries.

They have made the decision in spite of the Indian Board of Control's request that MCC could tour India alone. But the board added that in 1972-73, they will visit "any of the countries where a tour is both feasible and welcome."

The statement from Lord's said the Council had had to consider the problem of balancing the tour of visiting many countries. It is possible, frequently as possible, with the necessity of giving leading players a break from time to time. By the postpone-

ment of the tour this, it said, would be achieved. "Otherwise players could be faced with five consecutive major winter tours, and the Council do not feel justified in asking their players to undertake such an onerous task."

The Council said they had decided on postponement with reluctance. "They much regret the need for this decision, but they consider that a satisfactory tour of all three countries will be better capable of achievement in 1972-73. It is hoped that, since India has no cricketing commitment in 1972-73, disappointment at postponement of the tour will be minimised."

"The decision was expected. The precautionary statement from Lord's earlier this month gave the opinion that the best interests of cricket would be

served if the tour were postponed for a year — and last night's decision has been taken undoubtedly as a result of advice from the Foreign Office.

The move which ended the 1968-69 tour of Pakistan indicated the extent of possible perils to players and the Council are anxious that they should not again be exposed to physical danger or to involvement in the stormier internal affairs of another country.

And Ceylon have accepted the Council's opinion and Pakistan will tour Ceylon in September and October. In India there is a situation that is more stable. Their recent win against England here must make their cricketing authorities more anxious to meet the tour on home grounds and the matches would

certainly draw huge attendances. The Council's decision will also relieve them of the problem of raising a full-strength England side from players tired after the Australian tour and a six-test season in England.

Hemo Adhikari, the manager of the Indian side now in England, said last night that he was bitterly disappointed. But Ray Illingworth, the England captain, said that the England team would certainly have been short of some leading players. "Some are feeling tired after playing in the last 14 months," he said. "I myself have played in all these in what must have been one of the most congested programmes in the history of Test cricket. Had I been invited to tour this winter I would have given it the most serious consideration."

Two club chairmen, Albert Henshall of Stoke City and Arthur Page of Orient, have publicly aligned themselves with Arthur Wait of Crystal Palace in his criticism of the Football League Management Committee and Alan Hardaker, the secretary, over the way in which the disciplinary purge has been put into practice.

A third chairman, Derrick Robins of Coventry City, has called for a major change in the League's methods of administration.

Page, agreeing with Wait's statement that he had no objection to cleaning up the game, but felt that the way in which it was done was wrong. "Mr Hardaker and the management committee should have had the courtesy to inform the club chairmen of the intentions of the League, which is concentrated into too few hands on the management committee," he said.

He was exploring ways of calling an extraordinary general meeting of the League and I want also to meet chairmen of Southern clubs. We have not enough say in the running of the League, which is dominated by Northerners. We have only one representative on the many commissions.

Michael Glickstein of Charlton. "The League headquarters are completely isolated at Lytham St Anne's. They should be in the Midlands. At least have a branch office in London," he added. "As for Mr Hardaker, all we want him to do is to conduct the meetings properly. The running of the League should be left to the management committee."

Henshall said that the Palace chairman is probably saying what a lot of people in football have been thinking for a long time but never dared say. This move will probably shake them up and show them that they will not be allowed to make secret directives such as the one recently made to the referees.

Robins said yesterday there was a lot to be desired in the relationship between the playing side and the administrative side of the Football League. Bob Lord of Burnley is reported to have said that players could not run a club and club shop, and that more than ten per cent of them knew the laws of the game. Hardaker was once accused of saying that he would not hang a dog on the word of a professional footballer. A number of players and officials feel they are held in contempt by those who run the League.

Robins wants a change in the system of voting. "The root cause of the trouble is the three quarters majority," he said. "There are 47 votes, which means that a mere 12 can control anything on the order paper. The management committee consists of nine very senior members of clubs. With the casting vote of the president, they can use the votes. This can lead to dictatorship and a wrong atmosphere between the playing side and the administrative side."

"We are not going to change anything until we have a simple democracy and a simple majority. If this were achieved then everything else would fall into place. Whether, as Page suggested

yesterday, the business of tougher refereeing was badly handled or just a case of poor public relations, it certainly seems to have been efficacious. There is also the argument that, having warned everybody over the years that stiffer punishments were on the way if the clubs and players would not reform, a sudden purge will have an immediate and lasting effect."

It remains to be seen what sentences the disciplinary panel on those who have been cautioned in the past 11 days. If they intend to be as harsh as they claim, the Football Association would do well to consider the case for legally qualified independent chairmen of disciplinary commissions. The implications of harsh punishment are surely too great to be disregarded, especially when one remembers that players brought before these commissions are not allowed to be legally represented.

However, the time is apparently ripe to think of a change of the FA disciplinary committee on the transgressors. Yesterday John Kaye, the captain of West Ham, said that he would like to talk with both players in Cardiff City, Ray Pettit of Hull

Coventry pair in £100,000 deal

Sheffield Wednesday are set to buy Brian Peckley and David Clements from Coventry City at a combined fee in the region of £100,000. Derek Dooley, Wednesday's manager, has been in talks with both players in Coventry yesterday.

City and Ron Wigg of Watford escaped with lesser penalties than perhaps they expected. All received suspended sentences of three cautions. Roy was given 21 days plus a fine of £25. Kaye 14 days and £50. He had four cautions, two of which were recorded during the Watney Cup competition before the season began. Both Wigg and Pettit received 14 days. Wigg also being fined £25 and Pettit £10.

Vernon Stokes, the chairman of the disciplinary committee, said there had been no chance for these players to find out their punishments were being increased, therefore they were dealt with on the same basis as last year. But he said that in the past two years they had been trying to get over to players the message that they would have to play within the laws of the game. If the players have not got it now, they never will," he said.

With Stokes on yesterday's commission were F. A. Wood, D. B. Newton and S. M. Knott.

The waiting game . . .



John Kaye, the West Bromwich captain, awaits the decision of the FA Disciplinary Committee after yesterday's hearing in London

Tough draw for Stilwell and Battrick in US Open

From DAVID GRAY: South Orange, NJ, August 26

The British challenge for the men's singles at the United States Open Championships which start on Wednesday seems large rather than impressive this year. No one has achieved the distinction of winning the title and there might be two early casualties from the upper end of the ranking list on the first day. Gerald Battrick meets Ismael El-Shafel (Egypt) and Graham Smith meets Bob Lutz, one of the more enterprising American professionals.

On form Roger Taylor, seeded last year, and Mark Cox ought to make some progress, but both are still suffering from the effects of an injury which began against Terry Addison, a forthright Australian, in the section headed by Tom Ockler. The fourth seed, while he has been in Toronto two weeks ago, while Cox who plays Ray Keldie (Australia) should go through to meet the prize of a tough match between two of his fellow professionals, Owen Davidson (Australia) and Robert Mandel (Australia). If he wins, he will be his opponent in the third round.

Stanley Matthews has the fortune of meeting Ramon Fernandez (Colombia) who has won one seems to know much about. Peter Curtis plays the equally unfamiliar Dick Bauer from San Diego. John Pals comes up against Roscoe Tanner, one of the most promising young Americans, and John Clifton meets John McEneaney (Australia). The seeding works out, the quarter-finals ought to be: John Newcombe (1) v. Ilie Nastase (8); Cooper v. the promising Surrey

player who is competing on the Virginia Slims circuit.

The other members of the British Wightman Cup team are clustered in the section headed by Casals's half. There could be a meeting in the second round between Wimble Smith plays the California Gail Hansen, and Joyce Williams, who defeated her in the Scottish championships in July and who meets Betty Ann Hunter, another Californian, here. Neil Truman meets Jane O'Hara, a Californian who also does not believe in half measures. They are all in the section headed by Julie Heldman, the eighth seed.

The quarter-finals ought to be: Billie Jean King (1) v. Nancy Gunter (7), Virginia Wade (3) v. Françoise Dürr (5), Judy Dalton (6) v. Kerry Melville (4), and Julie Heldman (8) v. Rosemary Casals (2). The most interesting clashes in the first round will be between Mrs Dalton and her old rival from back home, Lady Bowrey, and between the forces of Betty Stove (Holland) and Miss Casals. Gussie Moran, one of the most highly publicised of post-war competitors returns to Forest Hills to play Alena Palmeova-West (Czechoslovakia).

Both Miss Wade and Miss Shaw came safely through their second round matches in the Eastern Grass Court Open Championships at South Orange today. Miss Wade beat Gail Hansen 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Shaw beat the promising French player Nathalie Pietrangeli 6-4, 6-1. They will now meet for a place in the semi-finals. A more exciting contest was that in which Miss Evert, the defending champion, was defeated by a surprise package, the 19-year-old American, Mary Ann Eisel, Peaches Bartkowicz, and Denise Triolo.

The British player begins against Wendy Gilchrist, a left-handed Australian who has not played since Wimbledon because of a wrist injury and then Pay Moore, an old rival, should be on her list. Later perhaps, she will come up against either Lesley Hunt, another Australian, or Jill Cooper, the promising Surrey

player who is competing on the Virginia Slims circuit.

The other members of the British Wightman Cup team are clustered in the section headed by Casals's half. There could be a meeting in the second round between Wimble Smith plays the California Gail Hansen, and Joyce Williams, who defeated her in the Scottish championships in July and who meets Betty Ann Hunter, another Californian, here. Neil Truman meets Jane O'Hara, a Californian who also does not believe in half measures. They are all in the section headed by Julie Heldman, the eighth seed.

The quarter-finals ought to be: Billie Jean King (1) v. Nancy Gunter (7), Virginia Wade (3) v. Françoise Dürr (5), Judy Dalton (6) v. Kerry Melville (4), and Julie Heldman (8) v. Rosemary Casals (2). The most interesting clashes in the first round will be between Mrs Dalton and her old rival from back home, Lady Bowrey, and between the forces of Betty Stove (Holland) and Miss Casals. Gussie Moran, one of the most highly publicised of post-war competitors returns to Forest Hills to play Alena Palmeova-West (Czechoslovakia).

Both Miss Wade and Miss Shaw came safely through their second round matches in the Eastern Grass Court Open Championships at South Orange today. Miss Wade beat Gail Hansen 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Shaw beat the promising French player Nathalie Pietrangeli 6-4, 6-1. They will now meet for a place in the semi-finals. A more exciting contest was that in which Miss Evert, the defending champion, was defeated by a surprise package, the 19-year-old American, Mary Ann Eisel, Peaches Bartkowicz, and Denise Triolo.

The British player begins against Wendy Gilchrist, a left-handed Australian who has not played since Wimbledon because of a wrist injury and then Pay Moore, an old rival, should be on her list. Later perhaps, she will come up against either Lesley Hunt, another Australian, or Jill Cooper, the promising Surrey

World records go

American swimmers set world records in the men's 400 metres freestyle and 100 metres butterfly on the opening night of the US National Championships in Long Beach, California, finished second in the race.

In the women's events, Susie Atwood retained her 200 metres backstroke title, but her time of 2:38.3 was just outside her two-year-old world record of 2:31.5. Canada's Donna Marie Gunn was second.

Alvin Jones of the US, the world record holder finished sixth behind Donna Deardurff in the 100 metres butterfly. Miss Deardurff clocked 1:59.0. The championship, the last national contest before next year's Olympic trials, end on Saturday.

Sweden's Gunnar Larsson, who held the previous record of 4:41.2, finished eighth and last in the final with a time of 4:53.3. More than two seconds slower than his qualifying time. Hans Fasmacht, a West German who swam 88 seconds at Long Beach, California, finished second in the race.

Mark Spitz set a new world mark of 55sec. in the preliminary heats of the 100 metres butterfly. In the final, he was out of the water in 55.9 seconds, but lightning flickered around the pool, he retained his US championship with a winning time of 58.3sec, still within his old record, set three years ago, of 55.8sec.

Tom McCreesh set a world's best of 4:41.2 in the 400 metres freestyle. The winner finished his time at 4:41.2sec, but later corrected it.

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Cycling

Championships are hit by torrential rain

From GEOFFREY NICHOLSON: Varese, Italy, August 26

The World cycling championships were postponed till tomorrow as heavy rain fell on the Varese track. All that was saved from a shortened afternoon programme was the quarter-final of the women's sprints and the preliminary round of the amateur sprints.

In the latter most of the expected riders, Moreton, Federer, and Geschke among them, were absent. The British riders, Peter Wright and Ernie Cutchlow, were the only ones preparing for their second chance in the repechages when again the clouds settled on top of the stadium. And tomorrow's forecast is for yet more rain.

To nobody's great astonishment, the three British girls were eliminated in the quarter-finals of the women's sprint, the three Russian girls sailed through like galleons, and the fourth place in the next round, the quarter-final, was taken by the Soviet Union's Zaykova. Russia have taken both gold and silver medals in this event for the past 12 years.

The women's 100 metres sprint, the bronze, too, for the past four years has been won by the Soviet Union's Zaykova. Russia have taken both gold and silver medals in this event for the past 12 years.

Because of the delays through rain, Wednesday's programme continued until 2 o'clock this morning to accommodate the third and final round of the amateur motor-paced. Here the sole British competitor, Roy Cox, came within a hair's breadth of the start, but burning himself out before the finish, only the first two qualified, but since Cox was a defender, he was not allowed to take part in the final.

The championships are becoming a life-night show for insomniacs, but Harry Kent, the New Zealand, is remarkably resilient after his heavy defeat in the kilometre time trial just before midnight last night. "I've forgotten to take my medicine," Harry said. "I've got to take it now."

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blonde buxom and serenely composed.

The American, Jeanne Kloska, much in command that she began her race with a little for her back wheel but ever threatening to pass it. Bernadette Swinerton also fought back, but it was the faster final 200 metres of the series—13.5secs. But Ermolaeva and the little holder, Galina Carewa, had only to apply a little pressure to break the two younger British girls.

Margaret Gordon-Smith fell at the bottom of the first banking while she led out from the start of the second sprint, and the race had to be rerun. It is discouragingly typical of British cycling management that she has never ridden at Leicester or at any other track with banking as steep as Varese's. It was equally typical of the officials of the event that Ermolaeva made sure of winning by no more than the necessary margin, and was so quick to break the two younger British girls.

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Ajax pull out

Ajax of Amsterdam, winners of the European Champions Cup at Wembley in June, have refused to travel to Montevideo to play Nacional, the South American champions, in the unofficial World Cup Championship final.

"This refusal is unparalleled in soccer history," Gustav Wederkehr, Swiss president of the European Union of Football Associations, said yesterday. The executive committee, he said, would decide on any possible penalty against the Dutch club when they met in December.

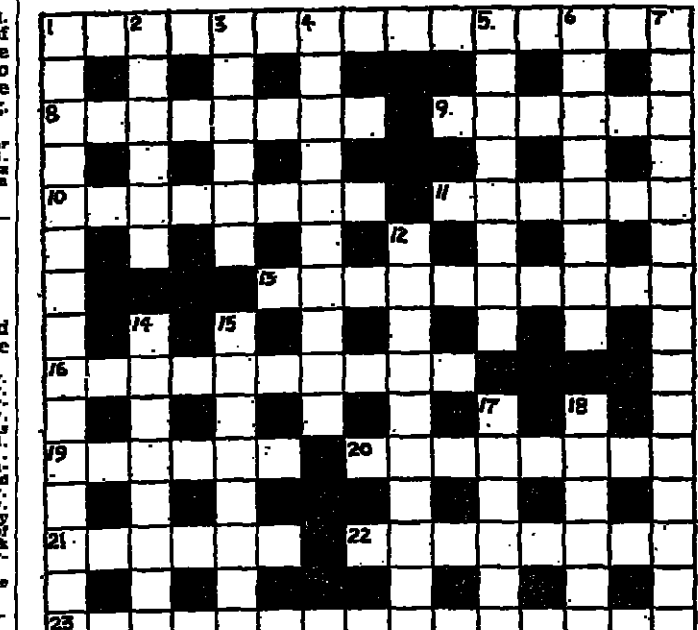
Alexander Rastbach, the Swiss Reviewer, said that it is "surely right" that successful clubs should have the use of players whom they pay. He suggested that the tug-of-war between club and country could be obviated and that the home countries could have secured all their players were available for international play by playing them in midweek. "Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland claimed they would lose revenue if they played all the matches on midweek dates," he writes.

Alan Hardaker, secretary of the Football League, believes that clubs successful in Europe should have priority of call on the players rather than their countries. In the Football League Review, Hardaker says that it is "surely right" that successful clubs should have the use of players whom they pay. He suggested that the tug-of-war between club and country could be obviated and that the home countries could have secured all their players were available for international play by playing them in midweek. "Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland claimed they would lose revenue if they played all the matches on midweek dates," he writes.

ALBERT BARHAM

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13023

ARACURIA



Association Football

Texaco Cup dates

The dates for the first round matches (home and away) in the Texaco Cup will be: September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Speedway

THIRD TEST (Wimbledon): England 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Lacrosse

WOMEN'S MATCH (World Sports Centre, London): England 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Squash

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Hampton, London): England 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Today's matches

Association Football (Kick-offs 7.30 unless stated): THIRD DIVISION - Tranmere Rovers v. Walsley; FOURTH DIVISION - Southport v. Cambridge United; FIFTH DIVISION - Halesowen v. Macclesfield; SIXTH DIVISION - Halesowen v. Macclesfield.

Rugby League: NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE - Huddersfield v. Hull KR; Walsley v. Blackpool; Leigh v. St. Helens.

QUICK CROSSWORD - PAGE 15

Conservatives at Banbury cross

JOHN WINDSOR reports on a Common Market rumpus

NEIL MARTEN'S family calls the cornfield which ebbs and flows at the bottom of their garden the "prairie." Its farmer, who is of the sort most likely to benefit from the Common Market, has torn up the hedgerows so that the corn stretches almost to the horizon as in a cereal commercial.

Mr Marten, the anti-Market Conservative MP for Banbury, looks out on the prairie from the monastic seclusion of the sandstone chapel which is his study. He could be forgiven for imagining at times that the United States of Europe (his phrase) is already lapping at his doorstep.

The consecrated chapel, with its oil paintings and mahogany, and its carved stone saints brought with the rest of the masonry from the ruined monastery over the hill, is a fitting retreat after the virtual excommunication which the elders of the Banbury constituency association have wished upon him.

Many of the thirty-odd anti-Market Conservative MPs—and not only Mr Marten—are puzzled by the concerted attempts by their constituency executives to spread good news about the Market.

attempts which are becoming increasingly lacking in Conservative gentlemanliness as the crucial Market vote on October 28 approaches.

In Banbury, they have managed things differently. The aim was to preserve the no dirty washing tradition. But an executive meeting to which Mr Marten was invited ended in a showdown in which he was openly humiliated.

His supporters, including pro-Market who admire his 12-year record as a good constituency man, are still boiling with rage.

When Mr Marten, aged 54, a solicitor, was re-elected as a parliamentary candidate in the riding of Banbury, he was one of the few MPs to be elected in the riding of Banbury.

Earlier this month, it was

Mr Friswell who told Mr Marten at the special executive meeting to which he had been invited by the courtesy of the executive, that he would have no vote and that he would be allowed to speak for 10 minutes. A final vote supported the Government's domestic and foreign policies by 48 votes to 10.

Miss Loly Hey, chairman of the Chelbury branch of the association, is still furious at the way Mr Marten was treated. She said of the meetings: "To say that it was not a vote of censure is nonsense. The whole atmosphere was one of bullying and browbeating. It was undignified."

"Not only was I taken by surprise by the meeting, I was also staggered by the amount of bullying which was talked about the Common Market—they were like a lot of sheep. They should realise that people are not as green as they are cabbage-looking."

Mr Stanley Knight, who has been the executive for 17 years, leapt to his feet at the end of the meeting to protest against the treatment of Mr Marten. He said afterwards: "They tried to say that the meeting was not in any way against Neil Marten—that's a

lot of mullarky. I feel that a little railroading has been going on."

Before the meeting, leading members of the executive, which is dominated by farmers, landowners, and businessmen had made a series of rural rides to canvass support for their pro-Market stand. Miss Hey said that she herself had been visited unofficially by Mr Friswell and the party agent, Mr Harry Webb.

Mr Marten received a copy of the meeting's resolutions only the previous night. A circular reminded executive members that they could appoint deputies to vote for them. A previous circular had stressed the "vital importance" of the meeting.

Mr Friswell now says: "If anyone says that there was vindictiveness against the member at the meeting, they are wrong. Mr Marten was under a misapprehension—he thought everyone was for him in his anti-Government stand. This isn't so. The vote was very substantial."

"There is going to be no arm-twisting from us. If he is going to contribute to bringing down the Government, we don't want it thought that we too have been instrumen-

t in it. He has been a very good constituency MP. Now it is up to him to take note of what has happened. He knows that if he goes ahead, the association is not with him."

At the election, Mr Marten agreed not to talk about the Common Market at election meetings, but he spoke against it at 68 of the 70 meetings in response to questions. If there had been a Common Market resolution in the constituency 12 months ago, Mr Friswell said, the vote could have gone either way. His election support for Mr Marten? "I'm not going to worry about two lines of small print." He denied that the procedure adopted at the special meeting had been suggested by the Conservative Central Office.

Meanwhile, back at the chapel, Mr Marten, a man of few words, says: "I am disturbed at the way this whole matter has been handled. This is not the way one expects the Conservative Party to behave. I shall honour my election pledge to vote against the Common Market, and Mr Heath is fully aware of this." Mr Marten's opposition to the Market cost him a junior ministerial post.

He holds the Croix de Guerre, worked in the French and a Norwegian resistance during the war, evidently does not date the Continent, but admits to a "gut reaction" against entry. He fears, and believes passionately, that Britain in the EEC could become a mere province of a super State. He is not impressed by the pro-Market economic arguments either. He would like to see the maximum cooperation, but not integration with the Continent.

Ironically, it was a tiff at a Tory tea party that opened the rift in the constituency. Mr Marten was to have spoken at a fête in the grounds of Mr Friswell's house in June. He says he was handed a note from the party agent saying that he had been requested by the branch executive to restrict his remarks to thanking party workers. He refused to speak. "I don't take orders," he said. Clearly, the party was over.

Mr Marten's attitude towards his antagonists is simple and fundamental. The very idea that he could be influenced to put his party first by voting the "right way" fills him with dismay. "This is why people have a down on politicians," he said.

BEA offer half-price journeys

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

Half price to anywhere in Europe, all round, provided that one is prepared to book four months in advance is the offer BEA propose the 20 million empty seats now being carried Europe, and which threaten to become 34 million 1975 if nothing is done to stimulate traffic.

However, there will be a number of conditions attached to the offer. For example, they must book their flight at the same time as the outward one. There must be a gap of at least six nights between departure and return; a cancellation charge of 25 per cent will be imposed up to four months from the date of departure, and 50 per cent after that. (BEA hopes to arrange insurance against enforced cancellation.)

There is also an important hidden condition which the ticket will certainly not explain—that the reduction will not be available on flights which BEA believes it can fill at the normal fare. But this does not detract from the economic beauty of the proposal; it enhances it. BEA will use the vast marketing experience it can store in its reservations computer to assess how many people are likely to book in the normal way.

If there are going to be a lot of empty seats the ticket sales man will offer the reduced rate (exactly half the normal economy class return fare); if not the customer will be invited to take an alternative flight on which cheap seats can be sold economically. It may be an exaggeration to say that the system is dependent on the computer, but its smooth operation certainly is.

The basic concept is the same as BOAC's Earlybird fares on the North Atlantic. Like that scheme, BEA's proposal is subject to agreement by other members of the International Air Transport Association at next month's European fares conference—unless the British Government is prepared to back a unilateral fare policy.

Mr Henry Marking, BEA's chairman, said yesterday that the other European airlines had been informed of the BEA proposal, but there had not yet been time for discussion. He was determined to fight for the cut-price concept, but he was not prepared to say whether BEA would defy IATA if the other members did not agree.

On the Atlantic, the only air

Leader comment: "impulse market," booking perhaps on weeks before departure would appeal to those looking for a cheap holiday.

Mr Vivian Slight, representing Caledonian/BEA, told the board that the tours would operate between Friday and Sunday.

The over-sixties fare would include meals and other items but other members of the public would pay £16.50, excluding main meals and tours.

Mr Brian Bluffield, managing director of Travelscene, described the project as an

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